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BATTLE-CRUISER QUEEN MARY AND FIVE OTHER BIG BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK

DELUGE OF STEEL AND FIRE; KAISER WINS VERY LITTLE

Using 60,000 Men in Week, Gains Patch of Ground 100 Meters Deep

'HE IS FACING RUIN'

Swiss Review Sees at Verdun End of All German Effective Troops

FRENCH ADVANCE

Penetrate 100 Meters Into Communication Trenches Of Caurettes Wood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 2.—Since the end of February, the French have never had to resist such an intense deluge of steel and fire as that which has been raging from May 27, on the narrow front, five kilometers wide, between Hill 304 and the Meuse.

Yet the Germans, despite repeated assaults, in very dense masses and though setting in line during the last week five divisions—that is about 60,000 men—have obtained only the insignificant gain of a small piece of ground, one hundred meters deep, in Caurettes Wood, while a French counter-attack carried a valuable fortified work on the south-western slopes of Mort Homme. The disproportion between the enormous losses sustained by the Germans and the trifling results obtained are obvious.

'Verdun, Germans' Ruin'

The Swiss review Bibliotheque Universelle declares that Verdun will bring about the ruin of all the German effective troops. According to this review, Germany has already engaged at Verdun "four shock army corps—now considerably lessened—together with the available part of the Crown Prince's army and also forces amounting to three army corps, removed from other points of the French front and one division withdrawn from Russia." The review adds: "The Central Empires still have 6,000,000 men, with very meager reserves, while the Allies have 9,000,000 soldiers, with practically inexhaustible reserves."

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, there was an intermittent bombardment on the sectors of Avocourt and Mort Homme.

Pierce French Lines

On the right of the Meuse, after a furious bombardment, the Germans attacked from Thiaumont Farm to Vaux. After several fruitless assaults, they succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches between Douaumont Fort and Vaux Pond. Everywhere else, their attacks were shattered by our machine-gun fire, with heavy losses.

A group of German aeroplanes bombed the open town of Bar-le-Duc during the afternoon, killing 18 civilians, including 2 women and 4 children and wounding 25, including 6 women and 11 children.

The communique this afternoon reported: There was a very violent bombardment on the whole front at Verdun.

On the right of the Meuse, the battle continues. During the night, fighting raged with extreme stubbornness, along the whole front from Thiaumont Farm as far as Damloup. The assaults of the enemy in the region of Thiaumont and Douaumont were repulsed.

French Break Attacks

South of Fort Douaumont, the Germans penetrated the southern part of Caillette Wood and reached Vaux Pond, but all their attacks in the region of Vaux and Damloup were broken, with the heaviest losses.

On the left of the Meuse, we advanced a hundred meters in the

(Continued on Page 2)

New Provincial Assembly On Republican Principles Summoned by Government

Premier Tuan Chi-jui Presses for Acceptance of Resignation; Finance Minister Also Anxious to Quit

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 3.—It is understood that the Government has decided to convene a Provincial Assembly, similar to that of the 1st year of the Republic, before the convocation of the formal assembly. All the rights and authorities of the house shall be according to the constitutional compact of the 1st year of Min Kuo and the members shall be appointed by the provincial high officials, on the recommendation of the gentry, each province sending five members, each administrative area three and Mongolia and Tibet thirteen.

Many telegrams are reaching Peking concerning the health of the President, in reply to which a circular telegram has been despatched to the provinces, stating that his recent illness was due to over-work. The President, however, is again attending to State affairs.

It is stated that Tuan Chi-jui is still pressing for the acceptance of his resignation, which is steadily refused. Tuan Chi-jui is highly displeased with the present state of affairs.

It is said also that Chow Tzu-chi, the acting Minister of Finance, has decided to resign.

Deny Yuan's Indisposition

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 3.—All rumors about the President's unsatisfactory state of health are absolutely baseless. Yuan Shih-k'ai is attending to all state affairs, as usual.

It is reported in Chinese official circles that the issue of a Presidential mandate, giving the reasons for the necessity of retaining Yuan Shih-k'ai in office is imminent. Li Kuo-cheng, Vice-Minister of Education and Wang Shih-tung, Chief of the Department for Important Affairs in the Palace, have been instructed to draft this mandate.

After the closing of the Nanking conference, General Feng Kuo-chang has sounded the Cabinet about the measures to be taken by the Government to clear up the present situation.

The Government is planning in Peking the convocation of a provisional National Assembly (Tsan-yi-yuan) like that after the first revolution. All provinces will be represented by five delegates each, Tibet, Turkestan and Mongolia with thirteen and the special administrative circuits, Sui-yuan and Jehol, with three delegates each. The Assembly will be convened for three months according to the provisional constitution of the year 1912. The delegates are to be appointed by the local officials.

The guild of the pawnshop-keepers and other branches of business in Peking, in a petition to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Peking, threatened to close their shops, owing to the impossibility of continuing their business with inconvertible notes. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in a petition, has proposed to the Government that twenty per cent of the five and ten dollar notes should be allowed to be cashed in silver, otherwise the rice, coal and other merchants will be obliged to close their shops.

According to the Peking Daily News, the troops of the eight Manchurian Banners have been without pay since last month. The paper states that riots are feared if the troops remain without pay before the Dragon Boat festival, which is celebrated on the 5th inst.

Liu Kuang-hsiung, Minister of Navy, is leaving for Wuchang and Nanchang at an early date.

Little Sympathy for Yuan

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, May 30.—For months there have been frequent reports that this city and province were about to go over to the revolution, and trouble has been almost nightly expected. To the present the government has remained loyal to the Central Government. There is strong popular sympathy for the revolution and little sympathy for Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Some excitement has been caused by the reports that Li Lieh-chun is on the Kwangtung border with a considerable force variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000. Some thousands of troops have been sent up the Kan River from here to meet him and others are reported to be coming here to proceed up river on the same mission. Some high officials are reported to have sent their families away but generally the people are quiet and going about their ordinary business.

Several thousand raw recruits have been brought in from Shantung and are being strenuously drilled early and late.

The government paper cash notes which have been in circulation here since the first revolution and on which specie payment was long ago suspended are now being redeemed by the government at the rate of 2,500 cash for a dollar. Coppers exchange at about 1,400 for a dollar.

King Alfonso Is Kaiser's Choice for Peacemaker

New photograph of King Alfonso; Queen Victoria is shown at the right

According to Sir Edward Russell, one of the most capable of the British diplomats, King Alfonso of Spain is looked upon as the Kaiser's choice for peacemaker.

King Alfonso, according to Sir Edward, has taken the place earlier occupied by President Wilson as the chief impartial onlooker of the hostilities. When Germany is ready for peace, it is believed the first appeal will be to King Alfonso.

GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE; GERMANS LOSE 3 CRUISERS

Also One Battleship; Five British Destroyers Are Sunk

SIX MORE MISSING

Cruisers Pommern, Wiesbaden And Frauenlos Are Lost

DETAILS OF FIGHT

Indefatigable, Invincible And Warrior Among Vessels Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 3.—The following telegram from London has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, June 2.—The Admiralty announces that, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, a naval engagement occurred off the coast of Jutland. The battle-cruiser fleet bore the brunt of the fighting.

The cruisers Defence (14,600 tons; 27,000 H.P.; 755 men; completed 1908); Black Prince (13,550 tons; 23,500 H.P.; completed 1906; 720 men) and the battle-cruisers Queen Mary (27,000 tons; 78,700 H.P.; 1,000 men; completed 1914); Indefatigable (18,750 tons; 41,000 H.P.; 800 men; completed 1911) and Invincible (17,250 tons; 41,000 H.P.; 750 men; completed 1908) were sunk.

The cruiser Warrior (13,560 tons; 23,500 H.P.; 720 men; completed 1906) was disabled and finally abandoned by her crew.

Five Destroyers Lost

The destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk and Ardent were lost. Six others have not yet been accounted for.

No British battleship or light cruiser was sunk.

The enemy's battle-fleet, which sustained serious losses, was aided by low visibility and, avoiding action, returned to port when the British main battlefleet reached the scene. At least one enemy battle-cruiser was destroyed and one severely damaged.

One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers in a night attack. Two light cruisers were disabled, probably sunk.

The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of in the action has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it was undoubtedly very large.

Germans Avoided Action

London, June 2.—An official communique issued by the Admiralty reports: A naval engagement occurred on the afternoon of May 31, off Jutland, the brunt of which was borne by the battle-cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battle-ships. Among these the losses were heavy.

The German battle fleet, which was aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces and, soon after these appeared on the scene, the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships.

The battle-cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk and the cruiser Warrior disabled. The latter was towed for some time, but had to be abandoned by its crew.

It is known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk and Ardent are lost, while six others have not been accounted for. No British battleship or light cruiser was sunk.

Dutch Rescue Sailors

Dutch trawlers and tugs are arriving at Rotterdam, Ymuiden and the Hook of Holland, with small numbers of dead, wounded and unwounded men picked up from the scene of the naval battle.

A German communique admits the loss of the "small" cruisers Pommern

Hollweg in Discussion With Bavarian King In Regard to Peace Terms

Insists Present War Map Must Form Basis of Conference; 'Direct Negotiations'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 1.—A telegram from Munich shows that the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was engaged in discussing peace more than food control during his recent visit.

In an interview with the representative of a Munich paper, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that the present war map of Europe must form the basis for peace discussions. He suggested that direct separate negotiations with the individual belligerent Powers would be the best way to promote peace.

ROUT OF DARFUR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—An official communique issued by the War Office states: The losses suffered by the enemy at Darfur were heavier than previously estimated. War material is pouring in. Already, half the population of 55,000 has returned to the town.

Must Pull Together For Special Deeds Is Call of the Kaiser

Admits Germans Facing Superior Enemy; Time For Great Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 1.—The Kaiser has visited the Eastern Grand Headquarters. Replying to Marshal von Hindenburg's welcome, he said:

"We are obliged to pull ourselves together again for special deeds and efforts against a superior enemy. My armies will persevere victoriously to win an honorable peace. I, your War Lord and King, thank you for the unforgettable deeds which made you a national hero."

ZEPPELIN DAMAGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 1.—The Zeppelin L. 64 passed France, south-westward, apparently badly damaged.

The Weather

A typhoon threatens the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.8 and the minimum 67.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.9 and 68.0.

25,000 BULGARS INVADE TERRITORY OF GREECE

Panic-Stricken People Take To Flight, Spreading Stories Of Many Horrors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—A telegram from Salonica states that 25,000 Bulgars have entered Greek territory, some thousands of them being clad in German uniforms. The Greek inhabitants are fleeing southwards, spreading panic as far as Seres, by reports of rape, murder and pillage.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE MAMAHATUN TO TURKS

Leave When Attempt Made To Outflank Them; Destroy Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 1.—Two successful Russian aviation raids on the enemy's communications on our western front are described in the official communique issued today. In the Caucasus, we repulsed a heavy attack in the Balgurt region. Strong Turkish forces attempted to outflank our salient near Mamahatun.

We evacuated Mamahatun, after destroying the bridge in the direction of Diarbekir and repulsed an offensive by Turkish infantry and Kurdish cavalry.

Karga Bazar, mentioned in the official communique issued yesterday, where the Turks are endeavoring to break the Russian center, is situated fifty miles south-west of Erzeroum and the same distance north-west of Mush. It is calculated that the enemy, including Germans and Austrians, number 40,000 and include troops from Constantinople, Macedonia, Syria and Gallipoli.

The Russians hold a strong position past the Bingol Dagh chain, which they crossed after the capture of Erzeroum. The Germans are sending constant re-inforcements to Asia Minor.

London, June 1.—A Turkish communique states that the Turks have attacked the Russians at Mamahatun, on a front of twelve miles.

COMMONS ADJOURN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The House of Commons has adjourned till June 20.

A.M. Baldwin Arrested On A $25,000 Embezzlement Charge; L. Crowell Sought

A. M. Baldwin was arrested Friday evening on a tender that was to take him aboard the Shinyo Maru and is being held at the American jail on a charge of embezzlement. The charge involves $25,000 which is alleged to have been given him by an agent of the Republicans for the purchase of arms.

Baldwin was taken into custody by Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney. He will be given a preliminary hearing before the American Consular Court at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Beyond saying that it was a "frame up," Baldwin would make no comment yesterday. He will be represented by Mr. W. S. Fleming.

A warrant charging that he was an accessory in the alleged embezzlement was issued for L. Crowell who sailed on the Shinyo. After the tender had gone the American authorities got in touch with the Japanese consulate general and co-operated with them in an attempt to reach the liner so that the warrant could be served. A launch conveying officers was hurried to Woosung but the Shinyo had sailed with Crowell on board. Every effort is now being made to bring Crowell back to Shanghai. A third person is said to be involved in the case.

According to the story of the Chinese who are prosecuting the case, Baldwin was conducting negotiations for them toward securing $50,000 worth of rifles and ammunition. The arms were supposed to be on a boat in waters near Shanghai. Half of the money was to be paid on inspection of the arms and the other half on delivery.

It is alleged that Baldwin was given the $25,000 and was sent to inspect the arms. The Republican agents declare that he returned and reported that the arms were there, that everything was all right and that he had paid the $25,000. However when they came to investigate why the purchase was not delivered, it is said that Baldwin declared that the arms were seized and forcibly taken from the owner before they could be delivered and that the money could not be returned.

Mr. S. Fessenden will represent the Chinese plaintiffs and will assist District Attorney Holcomb in the prosecution.

Britain Wants 1,000 Special Service Men

Will Free Younger Men For Field Work; Nature Of Activities is Secret

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The War Office announces that, in order to free younger men for field-service, it wants a thousand physically fit married attested men over 35 years of age for important war-work in Great Britain. The pay is 9d. per hour and the men will not be under military control. The nature of the work is not stated.

EXTEND BRITISH CREDIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, June 1.—The G.$50,000,000 six months credit arranged by the London banks, last December, for the purpose of stabilising exchange, has been extended for a further twelve months, at 5 per cent.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—The Norwegian steamer Rauma (3,047 tons) has been sunk. The crew were saved.

Steel Beats Austrian Surprise Attack Off

Numerous Other Rushes Are Also Repulsed By The Italian Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 1.—The official communique issued this evening reported: Both artilleries continued active in Lagarina Valley. A further surprise attack at Buole Pass was repulsed with the bayonet.

There was considerable activity at Monte Pasubio, north-west of Arsiero. An enemy attack at Forniatti was beaten back by our Alpini.

The action between Posina and Astico valleys still continues. The enemy crossed Posina Torrent, but were checked by another column advancing south-eastward of Arsiero and driven in disorder across the Posina.

The Austrians are heavily pressing the Italian wing-posts at Monte Cengio, in Sette Communi. The situation is unchanged in Val Sugana.

London, June 2.—Asiago and Arsiero are not the plateaux, which the Italians still hold, but two small towns half-a-dozen miles within the Italian frontier, at the head of the roads leading to Vicenza. The Italians have already announced their evacuation of both places.

(13,200 tons; 700 men; completed 1907) and Wiesbaden (?), while the small cruiser Frauenlos (2,700 tons; 10,000 h.p.; 250 men; completed 1903) and some torpedo-boats are missing. It declares that the Germans picked up two men, the sole survivors of the Indefatigable and that three British destroyers were sunk, including the Nestor and Alcaster.

Copenhagen, June 1.—Ten German destroyers have passed through the Little Belt, on their way south, proceeding very slowly. One was so damaged that it was unable to proceed till fetched and taken in tow by an undamaged destroyer.

Deluge of Steel Wins Very Little

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy's communication trenches south of Caurettes Wood, between which and the village of Cumieres an enemy attack was stopped by our fire before it could debouch.

Our air-squadrons scattered an enemy squadron attempting to again bomb Bar-le-Duc. A Fokker and another enemy aeroplane were felled.

London, June 1.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our aeroplanes, when reconnoitering, yesterday, had a long running fight with three hostile machines. One of the latter was driven down. One of ours is missing.

Hostile air-graft, in the night, dropped 8 bombs on Poperinghe, without doing any damage.

There was continuous heavy reciprocal shelling all day, with guns of all calibers. In the neighborhood of Vimy Ridge, the fire was sometimes intense. This was the most noticeable feature of today's operations.

Berlin Admits Reverse On Mort Homme Slopes

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Western theater.—Headquarters, June 1.—North and south of Lens, a lively artillery fire is going on. On the left bank of the Meuse, considerable French forces, in the evening, attacked Mort Homme and Caurettes Height. The French obtained a footing in the first line of the southern slope of Mort Homme, extending over a length of about 400 meters. All other enemy attacks were repulsed, with the heaviest losses to the enemy.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery duel is continuing. East of Obersept, a German patrol entered the French position over a length of 350 meters, penetrating to a depth of 300 meters. The Germans returned with prisoners and booty.

A British biplane was shot down in an air-fight, west of Cambrai; the aviators, who were officers, were wounded and made prisoners.

The French headquarters report of May 29 affirmed the destruction, on May 28, of five German aeroplanes by French aviators and anti-aircraft-guns. Since a long time, we had given up rectifying the enemy's reports, but in this case, where the capacity of our young aviators is concerned, we state that neither on the day mentioned, nor during the previous week, were any German aeroplanes lost through enemy actions.

RUSSO-JAPANESE BANK

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatches:

Tokio, June 2.—The desire to establish a Russo-Japanese Bank is gradually growing in leading financial circles in Japan.

At the Cabinet meeting held today affairs relating to Russia and Japan were discussed. Lieut. General Oshima, the Minister of Army, went to Odawara to see Field Marshal Yamagata. It is understood that the negotiations about the supplies of arms to Russia are in progress.

SHANGHAI CELEBRATES KING GEORGE'S BIRTHDAY

Patriotic Societies Cable Congratulations and British Flags Fly Everywhere

British subjects in Shanghai joined their brothers in all parts of the world in celebrating yesterday the birthday of King George V. The King is now 51 years old. British flags were displayed in all parts of the city and by the allied shipping now in harbor. Cablegrams of congratulation were despatched to the king by many Shanghai organizations.

In the morning the A Company, British, S. V. C., paraded on the foreshore and marched to the British consulate. There they were inspected by Sir Everard Fraser, who is an honorary member of the company. With him were Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Major T. E. Trueman, and Major H. W. Pilcher. Capt. G. M. Billings was in command. After the inspection shooting trophy awards were presented as follows:

The Mih-ho-loong Challenge Cup, to Pte. W. G. Smith.

The Old Captain's Prize (presented many years ago by Sir Charles Dudgeon), to Pte. E. O. Wilson.

The Swiss Cup, to Pte. E. O. Wilson.

The St. David's Society received the following reply to its telegram of congratulation:

The King has received with satisfaction the congratulations for his birthday which you have offered on behalf of Saint David's Society of Shanghai. His Majesty thanks all who joined in this message.

STAMFORDHAM.

The following despatches were sent by the local societies:

From St. George's Society:—

Lord Stamfordham,

Buckingham Palace, London.

Shanghai Branch Royal Society Saint George respectfully tender heartiest congratulations to His Majesty.

HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
President.

From St. Andrew's, Society:—

The King,

Buckingham Palace,

London.

Saint Andrew's Society, Shanghai, offers most hearty and sincere congratulations and joins with your Overseas Dominions in most loyal devotion to your service.

PATRICK, President.

From St. Patrick's Society:—

The King,

Buckingham Palace,

England.

Saint Patrick's Society, Shanghai, present congratulations and renewed assurance of unswerving loyalty to your Majesty.

SIMMS, President.

From St. David's Society:—

The King, Buckingham Palace, London.

Saint David's Society Shanghai tenders heartiest congratulations and loyalty.

HOPKYN-REES, President.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: The Peking government learning that the National Assembly is going to meet at Shanghai, is attempting to prevent such a meeting.

The Sin Wan Pao: The government troops ordered to attack Shensi are still at Chunji along the Yellow River.

The Eastern Times: Premier Tuan Chi-jui has told Yuan Shih-k'ai that the Nanking Conference has changed the situation of the country and that certain provinces that sent delegates to the Conference have since declared independence by which action the position of the Peking government is greatly weakened.

General Chang Hsun and General Ni Shih-chung have been ordered to Peking. The missions of the two generals are different, the former being connected with the Imperial House of the Ching Dynasty, and the latter with Southern affairs.

China Buys Silver Is Big Quantities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report this week says that the retrograde movement of prices was accelerated by substantial sales on account of China, while the Indian bazaars were rather sellers than buyers and America contributed its usual quota.

The demand continued constant and substantial. The avoidance of unnecessary rivalry on the part of buyers naturally made the market more sensitive to all round selling, but the wisdom of the step is plainly evident.

Shackleton Records Numerous Discoveries

Reuter's Service

London, June 2.—The King has sent a message to Sir Ernest Shackleton, paying a tribute to his wonderful journey.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in a cablegram to the Daily Chronicle, says that the work of the expedition includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coast line; a complete hydrographical survey of Weddell Sea; the elimination of South Greenland from the map; continuous magnetic and meteorological observations and important biological, cinema and photographic records.

He says that the party on Elephant Island had full rations for five weeks, exclusive of the possibilities of obtaining seals.

CHARGES AGAINST RAJ

Parliament Told Indian Army's Guns Were Obsolete

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Ronald McNeill asked regarding the use in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia of Indian mountain-guns alleged to be obsolete and outworn, which the Raj was said to have declined to replace, on the ground of expense.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that he had no knowledge or particulars of the case. He was sure Mr. McNeill had been misinformed regarding the reply of the Raj. The general question of the armament of the Indian mountain batteries was receiving careful attention.

Times Correspondent Sums Up The Military Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 3.—The following telegram has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, June 1.—The Austrian offensive in Trentino shows a slight pause, but this is believed to be due to the necessity for the Austrians to bring up their heavy artillery. Curiously enough, the Austrians have been most successful in the most difficult region, namely, the mountainous country between the two valleys of the Brenta and the Adigo, along which their two wings are attacking.

The Times' military correspondent, Colonel Repington, explains that the probably limited Trentino communications were first reserved for launching the central attack. The central attack proving unexpectedly successful, the wing attacks, especially the left wing, were left considerably behind.

The Italians in the center are now back to their main line defenses, namely, two groups of fortifications at Arsiero and Asiago respectively. During the fortnight which has elapsed since the beginning of the offensive, great numbers of re-inforcements have been rushed up. It is believed to have been found not necessary to weaken the strength of the Isonzo army for this purpose.

Colonel Repington still believes that the Austrians can launch a second attack from the Isonzo, where they have twenty-three divisions, without withdrawing any divisions from their Russian front. So far, no attack has materialised at Isonzo.

The fifth battle at Verdun continues. When the Germans took Cumieres village, experts predicted the French would fall back to their main defenses on the west bank of the river Meuse, Hitherto, though the Germans have launched three attacks on a large scale, they have not succeeded in driving the French from their advanced positions on Mort Homme ridge. The losses of the Germans have again been very heavy.

The French losses, except on one day when the Germans claimed a considerable capture of prisoners, have not been heavy. The Germans brought up two divisions from the British front, besides other troops from their reserves.

In the Asiatic theater of war, north of the Armenian Taurus, each side is apparently holding the other. South of the mountains, the Turks have been hurrying re-inforcements along the Bagdad railway to Bagdad and have pushed out a fairly strong column to Revandouze, where one Russian force is advancing. Neither side has yet announced any conflict in this direction.

A Bulgarian force, with some German engineers, occupied the Greek forts commanding the approaches to Cavalla, the port which Bulgaria desired after the Balkan war, but which the Greeks took. So far, there has been no Bulgarian advance.

The Anglo-French force at Salonica is now believed to be very large and well supplied. It has just been re-inforced by the re-organised Servian army from Corfu and all are longing to be up and at the Bulgars.

At the Theaters

The hundreds who weekly followed the engrossing episodes of the Exploits of Elaine will be pleased to learn that a new series of these exciting pictures has been secured by the Apollo Theater. The second series will begin on Monday, June 12 when the first two episodes will be shown. The instalments are called the New Exploits of Elaine.

* * *

The Girl from His Town is a four-part picture that heads the Apollo bill tonight. Among the interesting scenes in the Pathe Gazette is the French ski-corps in the Alsatian snows. The two comedies that wind up the program are A Very Tough Bird and Appearances Are Deceptive.

* * *

Michael Perrin, a spectacular four-act picture with Novelli in the star part, will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight. There is a special War Graphic and some laughable comedies. They include Paying the Pipers, Five Hundred Dollars Reward, and Who Is It?

* * *

The Olympic Theater features a powerful Nordisk drama for tonight. It is called Too Late to Mend and includes four interesting parts. Pimple, the Child Stealer heads the list of comedies. Others are The Artist's Dream and Following in Father's Footsteps. There is also an excellent War Graphic.

* * *

A canine sleuth takes the leading role in The Dog Detective which will be shown tonight at the Towa Theater. There is a funny Keystone called Mabel's Nerve, besides A Romance of the West, Love Knows no Bar, and Dumb Wooing.

Weddings

Garner-Crawford

Mr. Leigh Garner and Miss Eleanor Crawford were married yesterday at the British Consulate General before Sir Everard Fraser. Later the church ceremony was solemnized at The Cathedral, the Very Rev. A. J. Walker officiating. Mr. Garner is the son of Mr. Arthur Garner of London. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. William Crawford of Greenock, Scotland.

BIRTHDAY HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—The Gazette contains forty-five pages of birthday honors conferred for services in the field, including: To be K. C. B.: Major-General Kiggell, Major-General Fowke, Major-General du Cane, Major-General Heath.

The Indian honors list includes: To be Knights: Mr. Clement Simpson, of Madras, Dr. Stanley Reed, L. L. D., Editor of the Times of India, Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Tata, Mr F. H. Stewart, C. I. E., Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr O. W. Chitty, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Mr. A. W. Binning, Mr. R. S. Highet.

The list of rewards to be granted to Indian officers and the men of the Indian Army for distinguished conduct in the field will be announced at the end of the month.

Mr. J.J. Inokay's Concert

The Benefit Concert to Mr. J. J. Inokay did not meet with the support it deserved but those who did turn up quite enjoyed the many good turns presented.

"Telling Henry" a clever little sketch written by Mrs. M. Beck was one of the tit-bits of the evening. It was excellently played by Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Master, Messrs. Donne and Master.

The dancing was one of the features of the show. Mr. Bagdon took the house by storm with his fine Irish steps while Mr. Harry Strachan did the Ghillie Callum to perfection. Miss Chee Toy was a prime favorite in her ragtime songs and Ching Ling Foo scored heavily in some clever tricks. Mrs. Isherwood made her first appearance on the Lyceum stage and her beautiful singing greatly impressed the audience.

DECORATE BRITISH HEIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—In the birthday honors the Prince of Wales receives the Military Cross.

GALLIENI'S FUNERAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—General Gallieni received a most imposing funeral, yesterday. It was watched by vast crowds. President Poincare headed the cortege, a feature of which was numerous taxi-cabs, in which General Gallieni brought up the troops for the battle of the Ourco, saving Paris.

Lord Kitchener and General Sir Douglas Haig sent wreaths. The Minister of War, in an oration at the Invalides, laid emphasis on the General's brilliant work in the colonies, comparing him to Dupleix.

SUCCESS FOR ANZACS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—On May 31, some Anzac mounted infantry attacked an enemy post 20 miles north-east of Katia and drove the enemy eastward, with considerable loss. British aeroplanes bombed the fleeing Turks.

GOV. CHUEH SAFE

On May 26 a report reached Shanghai to the effect that Chueh Yuan-kuang, former Civil Governor of Chekiang, had been assassinated. A friend of Gov. Chueh who arrived in Shanghai yesterday denies the report and says that the former governor is at his home in Taichow.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per O.S.K. s.s. Pekin M. June 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16

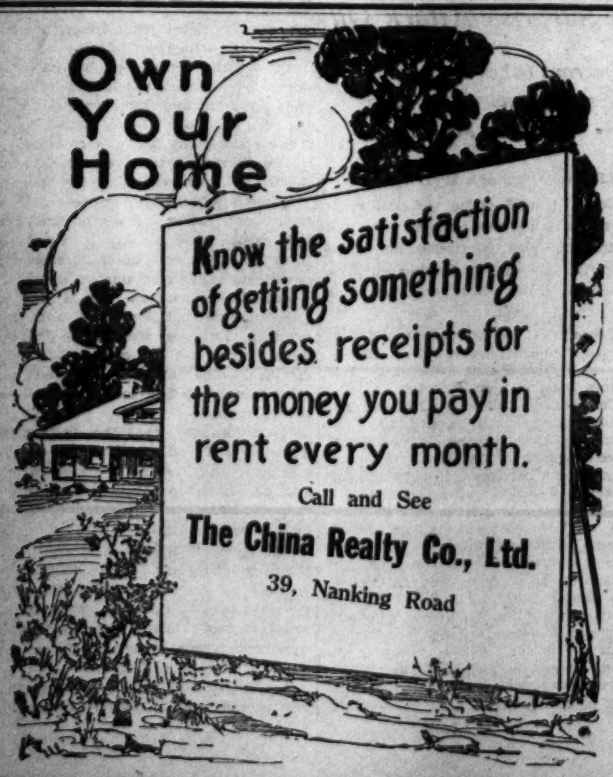
For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 18

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 11 and is due to arrive here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of April 30 was due at Hongkong on June 2, and here on June 6. Left Saigon for Shanghai on May 30.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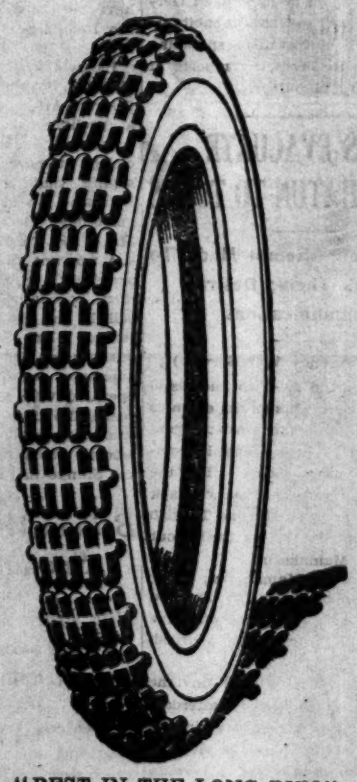

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ALLIES FEEBLE ATTACK SOUTH OF LAKE DOIRAN REPULSED BY GERMANS

They Capture Servians in British Uniforms; Aeroplanes Drive Fleet Away

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 1.—Eastern theater.—The situation is unchanged.

Balkan theater.—A feeble enemy attack, at the southern edge of the Doiran Lake, was repulsed. Near Bust, north-east of the lake, the Germans captured Servian troops clad in British uniforms.

Berlin, May 22.—The Admiralty reports: German naval aeroplanes, in the Aegean Sea, between Dedeagatch and Samothrace, attacked a squadron of 4 enemy ships. One ship, fitted out for the starting of aeroplanes, was hit twice. The enemy ships then took the direction of Imbros.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (Delayed).—Vienna, May 25.—Russian theater.—In Volhynia, patrol detachments at several places successfully surprised the enemy.

Italian theater.—The engagements in the Doberdo district and near Flitsh and Ploecken have been livelier than during the last days. Repeated hostile attacks near Peutelstein were repulsed.

North of the Sugana valley, the Austro-Hungarians conquered Cima Cista, crossed the Masobroeck at several places and entered Strigno. South of the Sugana valley, the group which crossed the mountain Kempel and overcame great difficulties of territory, overpowered the enemy's resistance and advanced eastwards and southwards.

Corno di Campo Verde is in the hands of the Austro-Hungarians. Italian detachments were immediately repulsed.

In the Valarso valley, the Austro-Hungarians occupied Chiesa. By cleaning the districts of attack, the booty was increased by 10 guns.

A naval air squadron bombed the railway station and military establishments at Latisana.

The Admiralty reports: In the afternoon of May 24, a naval air squadron extensively bombed the railway station, post office, barracks and citadel of Bari. Good success was observed in the midst of the beflagged town, where the celebrations were disturbed. The fire of the defensive batteries was without effect. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

Helfferich Is Vice-Chancellor

Berlin, May 31.—The Deutscher Uberseedienst reports: Dr. Helfferich, until now Secretary of State for the Treasury, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Interior and Imperial Vice-Chancellor. The former Under State Secretary of Alsace Lorraine, Count von Roedern, has been appointed Secretary of State for the Treasury. Mr. von Batocki, President of East Prussia, has been appointed chief of the newly formed State Department for War Alimentation.

The Emperor has conferred hereditary nobility on the former Secretary of State for the Interior, Dr. Delbrueck.

Dr. Helfferich, in a speech in the Reichstag, eulogized the activity of the President of the Reichsbank, who was a first-rate collaborator in financing the war loans. Dr. Helfferich further said: "The parting from the Treasury has been made easier to me in view of the fact that the financial warfare is on the right way. About 99% of the war costs have been consolidated by long term loans, while in Britain more than half and in France more than three quarters are based on short term credits."

The Emperor has received the Spanish Ambassador, Polo de Bernebe.

The Vossische Zeitung reports that the Reichstag will be asked for a further credit of 10 milliard Marks. The last credit is still sufficient for the next few months. The new credit will be discussed in a special session of the Reichstag, in the middle of the summer.

More Mails Seized

The Hague reports that the British have seized and removed the entire mail from the Dutch steamers Westerdyck and Ryndam.

The steamer United States, which left New York on February 25, has been brought by British cruisers to Kirkwall. The British removed from the steamer the whole letter and parcel mails.

Koenigsberg reports that Judge Nippert, from Ohio, has visited the district of Ragnit, for which the German-Americans have assumed sponsorship. In a speech there, during a meeting, Judge Nippert compared the atrocities committed by the Russians in East Prussia with those committed by the Indians in North America and especially in his native state of Ohio.

Major Moraht, commenting upon the Austro-Hungarian offensive, states: "The advance is being made on a front of approximately 50 kilometers, between the rivers Etsh and Brenta, the front being over almost the same length as the offensive in Galicia, thirteen months ago, between Gorlice and Tarnov. The general direction is the Italian line Asiago - Arsiero - Schio - Recoaro, which, up to the present, is still protected by advanced positions.

"The line mentioned represents the third and last defensive position and has the strategical object of preventing the enemy invading the Venetian plain. The Austro-Hungarian assailants already now possess the superior heights, which favor their attacks. When heavy artillery is placed there, the advantage of the positions will be made visible."

80,000 Italian Casualties

Major Moraht calculates that the total Italian casualties, up to the present, are not less than 80,000 men. The loss of about 200 guns is exceedingly serious, as the lost calibers cannot be replaced during the war.

The task of General Cadorna, the Commander-in-Chief, to rescue the army is considered exceedingly difficult. General Cadorna ought to have foreseen this situation, but he over-estimated the Italian forces and, perhaps, his own capacities.

The Austro-Hungarian press headquarters state: "At the beginning of the offensive, we ascertained, between the Adigo and the Sugana valley, the following Italian divisions: 37th, 9th, 35th, 34th, and 15th. The prisoners belonged to the following brigades: Mantova, Tarorio, Sessa, Novara, Gagliano, Ancona, Ivrea, Lambra, Salerno and Siena. In the same district, there were 8 Alpine battalions and several territorial and financieri battalions. The total forces correspond to about 6 divisions."

A war correspondent writes from the front: "The conquest of Cumieres completed the German positions east and west of the Meuse; thus the last flanking fire which menaced our lines has been stopped. The forest of Cumieres, north of the village of Cumieres, was already taken by our troops on March 7 and 11, but the advance now made southward could only be executed after the conquest of the western heights."

The German steel production in April amounted to 1,203,398 against 1,347,795 tons in March, or 52,322 tons per working day in April, against 49,918 in March.

The Monroe Doctrine

A representative of the Dutscher Ueberseedienst has had an interview with a diplomat in a high position regarding the Monroe doctrine, to which the First Lord of the British Admiralty, Arthur Balfour, alluded. He smiled and said: "Mr. Balfour in vain tries to dig out a question which was buried long ago. I need not tell you my personal opinion about the way which Germany probably or necessarily will go in possible future cases implying the Monroe doctrine or similar doctrines which may express the desire of Americans to keep their countries free from European entanglements and to guard against annexation by European powers.

"Guesswork about these questions is superfluous, since there exists an official and sweeping authoritative German declaration on this subject made by the highest official of the German Empire. The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, six weeks ago, in the German Reichstag, pledged himself and the German Government by definitely expressing the German policy through the following simple words:

" 'The last offspring of the calumniation campaign directed against us is the report that, after the conclusion of this war, we would throw ourselves against the American continent and attempt to conquer Canada as the first province. This is the silliest of all imputations invented against us and equally silly are the reports that we contemplate acquisition of any territory on American soil, such as in Brazil or any other American country whatsoever.'

"If these imputations," added the diplomat, "were silly at the moment of the speech from the Chancellor, I am at a loss to understand what game could be called low. The declaration of the Chancellor is as clear as anybody could wish. Everybody can understand its meaning, except those who, for some reason or other, do not wish to see and understand.

"The Chancellor, besides, only said what every sane man in Germany knew, what Germany's interest demands and what her outspoken policy has followed since decades, but, in view that, nevertheless, somewhere in the world there still might exist doubts regarding Germany's real intentions, the Chancellor rightly, before the whole world, on a most exalted occasion, stated Germany's real policy and what the nations of both North and South America may expect from it."

Prisoners' Complaints

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the report of a seriously wounded German, who has returned from French prisons. He states that the helpless wounded, during the transport, were stripped of their belongings and looted by the mob, which made the gesture of throat-cutting. The worst impressions made up on the prisoners were the threats of the fanatical women.

In the hospitals there was a lack of surgeons. Thus, there was only one surgeon for 200 severely wounded coming from the battlefield. There were no towels; the prisoners had to use their bed sheets instead.

Those who were not strong enough to wash themselves, were left dirty. In spite of the lack of soap and other necessities, the French refused a gift of 1,100 Francs from the German Red Cross. The prisoners were compelled to eat their meals with their fingers, from a small goblet, till they received knives and forks from Germany.

The prisoners resented the frequent change of hospital; owing to these changes, the parcels sent to the prisoners from home never reached them. The prisoners were forced to work, without any regard to their health. In the hospitals, the cripples were usually lodged in lofts, in order to hide them from indiscreet eyes.

One French surgeon was removed by the commander of the camp, because he conscientiously protested against the seriously wounded and invalids being compelled to work. The prisoner finally was exchanged when a surgeon arrived who had been in Germany and had seen German prisoner camps. He introduced sorely-needed reforms.

"Austria's Hour Has Come"

Archduke Friedrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian armies, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Italian declaration of war, declared in an order of the day that "until a short time ago, only our brave fleet and aviators could bring terror and confusion upon Italian territory. During the whole year, we patiently had to wait for the hour of attack and retaliation. Finally this hour has come. Make your country free from the invaders and create, in the south-west, those frontiers which the monarchy requires for her future security."

The Italian papers offer the most curious contradictions in their editorials dealing with the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Gazette del Popolo says: "To be sure, we are not yet in Vienna, but, when the war broke out, timorous people already said that the Austro-Hungarians were at Milan."

The Socialist paper Avanti reprints articles of the past year, in which great hopes were attached to the announcements, originating from the Balkans, of the break down of the Hapsburgian dynasty and the declarations made by the British and French Ambassadors at Rome, stating that the Italian intervention would terminate the war. A deputy, in a leading article in the Corriere della Serra, demands the assistance of the Entente, concluding his article by saying: "Has common action against the Central Powers been concerted or not?"

It is reported from Zurich, that the schools and public buildings in Milan are filled with refugees from the evacuated districts. The number of these refugees is estimated to be about 60,000. For military reasons, the train service between Milan, Verona and Vicenza has been suspended. In Genoa, the illumination of the town was entirely forbidden, for military reasons.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung states that rumors are being spread according to which King Victor Emmanuel, with his personal staff, has left the general headquarters at Udine. The King is said to have gone to Venice.

The Russian newspaper Roman states that the Russian General Rennenkampf, by order of the Tsar, declared a state of war in the fortress of Kovno, on July 26, 1914. The paper reports that this order was registered under No. 13482. This fact confirms the statement made by the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, in an interview with Mr. Wiegand, representative of the New York World, that the Russian Government decided on July 25, 1914, to secretly begin mobilisation.

The representative of the Budapest paper Az Est had an interview with the Prime Minister, Count Romanones, whom he asked about the possibilities of peace. Count Romanones said: "I can only repeat what the King declared in his speech from the throne, that we shall maintain a strict benevolent neutrality towards all belligerents. We wish to see the end, but do not consider the present moment opportune for intervention. We shall gladly offer our intervention when asked by the belligerents."

The correspondent then drew the Prime Minister's attention to the articles in the paper Pajul, according to which Spanish ships are carrying contraband between Italy and England, without touching Spanish ports. Count Romanones replied that now all Spanish ships are forced to touch Spanish ports.

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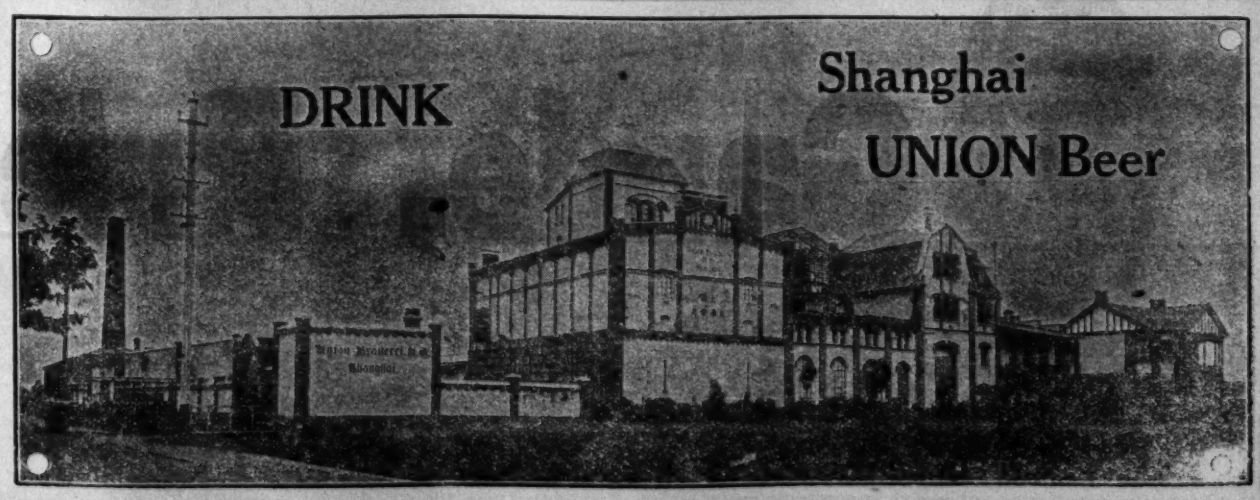

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BISHOP EARL CRANSTON UPHOLDS MR. WILSON

Says Methodists Are With President in Efforts to Keep Out of War

PRE-CONFERENCE SERMON

Two Thousand Delegates Assembled At Saratoga Springs For Opening Session

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 30.—President Wilson's efforts to keep the United States out of war were indorsed in a sermon delivered here today by Bishop Earl Cranston, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who will preside at the opening session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city at 10o'clock tomorrow morning. Bishop Cranston expressed himself as being out of sympathy with Americans who insisted on a technical right to travel at sea "in such a time as this," and with those who make money by the manufacture of munitions.

Among most of the 2,000 delegates and laymen here to attend the General Conference the sermon is looked upon as a personal expression by the Bishop, emanating from his horror of the havoc caused by the war, but without significance either as representing the views of the conference or as indicating any special leaning by the Bishop for or against any group of warring nations.

The sermon was delivered in Conventional Hall, where the General Conference, the twenty-seventh delegated quadrennial session of the church, will begin tomorrow. Bishop Cranston, said, in part.

"Our people do not believe in war save in defense of life and freedom. They regard the present war in Europe as the most hellish triumph of the material over the spiritual since the coming of the Lord.

"We Methodists of the United States do not covet material prosperity that comes from channels of human blood, nor do we desire any share in the profits gained in the manufacture of munitions. Ever ready to meet the utmost demand of our country for life or money in its defense, we cease not to pray that the Son of God will cast out the demons from the bleeding body of our tortured humanity, and we will not entreat Him to depart from our coasts even though the demons enter into the swine that feed on human blood and fatten on the offal of war and the swine rush into the sea to keep company with the victims of their greed.

"We do not believe that it is patriotic for a few Americans to insist upon their technical right to travel at sea in such a time as this for personal reasons, at the risk of bringing the horrors and desolation of war upon millions of their fellow-Americans.

"Were the President of the United States in my congregation today, I would assure him that, whatever temporary backsliding from these high principles may happen when a few Methodists, here or yonder, fall under the spell of a magnetic political leader, the great body of our people are in full sympathy with all his patriotic and Christian endeavors to keep this nation out of the European embroilment and in an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness to all the warstricken peoples. We stand for peace on earth, good-will between man and man, for the sisterhood of nations."

Leading Methodists from all part of the world, ministers and laymen, are in Saratoga Springs to attend the Conference. Of the delegates, 836 are clergymen high in the church. These twenty-nine Bishops were registered at hotels here tonight:

Earl Cranston, Washington, D. C.; John W. Hamilton, Boston; Joseph F. Berry, Philadelphia; William F. McDowell, Chicago; James W. Bashford, Peking, China; William Burt, Buffalo; Luther B. Wilson, New York; Thomas B. Neely, Philadelphia; William F. Anderson, Cincinnati; John L. Neulsen, Zurich, Switzerland; William A. Quayle, St. Paul; Wilson S. Lewis, Foochow, China; Edwin H. Hughes, San Francisco; Frank M. Bristol, Omaha; Homer S. Stuntz, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Theodore S. Henderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; William O. Shepard, Kansas City; Francis J. McConnell, Denver; Frederick D. Leete, Atlanta, Ga.; Richard J. Cooke, Portland, Ore.; Wilbur P. Thirkield, New Orleans.

Missionary Bishops: James M. Thoburn, Meadville, Penn.; Joheps C. Hartzell, Funchal, Moderia Islands; Frank W. Warne, Lucknow, India; Isaiah B. Scott, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa; John E. Robinson, Bangalore, India; Merriman C. Harris, Seoul, Korea; John W. Robinson, Bombay, India; William P. Eveland, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Some of the prominent laymen are: Lieut, Gov. A. J. Wallace of California; J. Edgar Leaycraft of New York; Judge Charles A. Pollack of Fargo, N. D., and Rolla Watt of San Francisco.

Many important matters will come before the General Conference in the month it is in session here, among them questions concerning organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has been under discussion by both of these important branches of Methodism for some time and which Bishop Cranston indorsed in his address today; the question whether the church shall elect bishops for races and languages; the election of bishops to take the places of those who have died in the last four years and those who are about to retire from active service; the election of editors for the church press, and the election of Corrsponding Secretaries for church boards. Some of the questions to be decided will have a bearing on the war.

Moss Praises Wilson

New York, May 1.—"God Almighty always picks the rightman for America in an emergency, and President Wilson is the right man this time," said Frank Moss, who was an independent Republican candidate for District Attorney last year, in a talk last night at Public School 101, at 111th Street and Lexington Avenue.

"I say this in spite of the fact that I am a Republican, he continued, "and although I shall probably be opposing the re-election of President Wilson this Fall. I don't agree with many of his policies, but I believe he has handled the international situation well."

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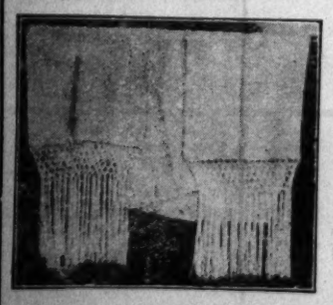
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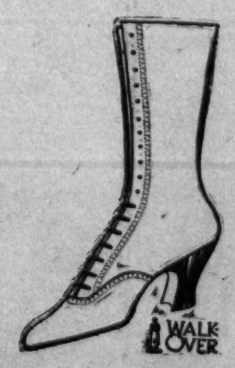

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Price **$4.50** per doz.

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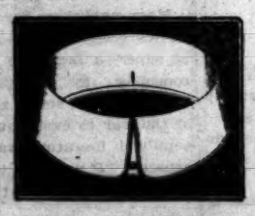

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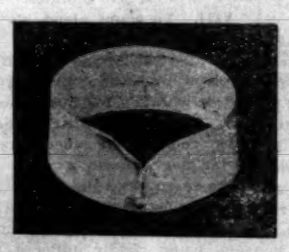

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Smart shape Dress Collar Comfortable fitting.
In all sizes.
Price **$3.50** per dozen

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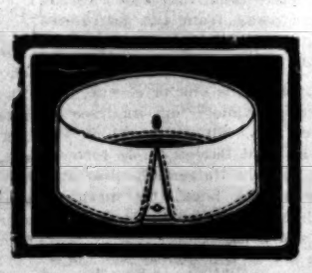
Depths, 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches
All Sizes **$4.00** per dozen



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Pyjama Suits
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means real comfort
DAY and NIGHT.

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Are cut with a springy webbing encircling the body at the waist line and inserted at the shoulders, which gives to every pose of the wearer. Quote chest measurement when ordering.
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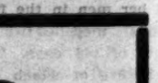

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Coat-cut Vests	Knee length DRAWERS
Without sleeves.	In fine White Nainsook.
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UNDERWEAR
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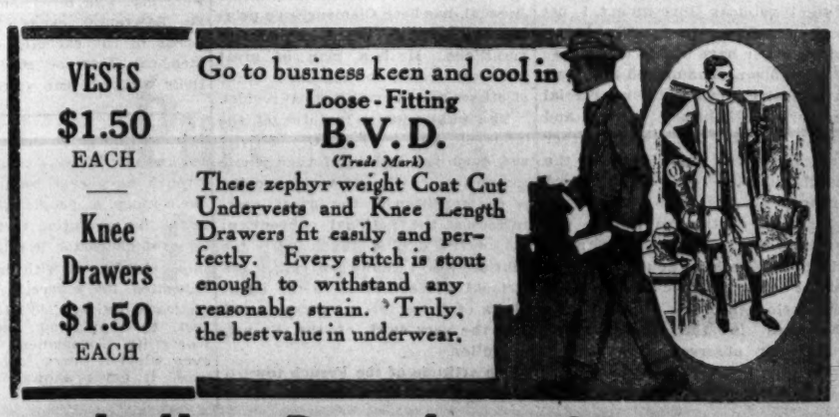

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

The 'Sacred Concord' of France

By Alphonse Aulard

Professor of the History of the French Revolution at the University of Paris.

OUTSIDE of France people do not always understand very well what the French mean by their "sacred concord." Above all it is hard for them to understand how the French can speak of themselves as being in a state of harmony when, as everybody can see, they are in a condition of disaccord on more than one question, either in their newspapers or in their parliament, when there arises fairly often even a lively opposition to the Government.

Let us recall, first of all, the origin of the sacred concord. The expression dates from the opening of the present war. It was President Poincare who uttered it first, in his message of August 4, 1914, in which he said: "France will be heroically defended by all her sons, none of whom will break, in the presence of the enemy, the sacred concord, all of whom are today fraternally joined in a common indignation against the aggresor and in a common patriotic faith."

These words express perfectly the state of mind of the French, unanimous in their will to defend their country against an enemy who declared war on them upon a false pretext. The President's expression became popular, and the longer the war lasts the more the French invoke and endeavor to practise the sacred concord.

The practise of it consists in the suspension for the duration of the war and the adjournment until the restoration of peace of all quarrels and discussions on religious, political and social questions.

I put the religious aspect before the others because it is the religious question which divides and arouses the passions of the French people most. Not because the French like to hold forth on transubstantiation, the Trinity or the sacred heart; dogma is a matter of profound indifference to us, and if any one in private conversation should speak of these problems as if they interested him he would provoke smiles. But with us there is not, as there is in your country, a balance and equilibrium of churches.

There is one Church which has an enormous numerical preponderance. I mean the Catholic Apostolic Roman Church. Not all of her followers are believers—far from it—nor are all of her believers zealots, but almost all of them are conservatives from the political and social points of view. A Catholic republican is an exception. The Catholic Church in France is the tie which binds all the parties of reaction. It is the great conservative force of France and an active and fighting force. That is why, among a people of agnostics and backsliders, the Church is so ardently supported and combated.

Thus it was the religious concord which was hardest to realize, at least at first. In August and September of 1914 bishops dared to regard French military defeats as divine just punishments. The universal patriotism of the Church's adherents discouraged this attitude of a part of the episcopacy and at the same time the almost Germanophile leaning of the Pope made the faithful grieve profoundly, leading them to lock up their faith in their consciences. At the same time the most militant free thinkers refrained from any attacks on religion. During the war patriotism has been the only religion of the French, one may say; perhaps even to a greater extent than at the time of the French Revolution.

If the religious truce came without too much difficulty the political and social truces came quickly and easily. Even the most rabid royalist newspapers have rallied, at least for the duration of the war, to the defence of the republican Government, if not to the republican form. The Bonapartist paper have ceased to promise us a Napoleon. The unified Socialists have become provisionally ministerial and three of them have entered and remain in the Ministry. Neither syndicalists nor their allies, the anarchists, have refused the sacred concord. On the tomb of Jaures, assassinated on the eve of the declaration of war, one of the most ardent syndicalists, Jouhaux, proclaimed the patriotic truce with moving eloquence.

Nowhere is the truce more scrupulously observed than among soldiers, above all on the firing line and in the trenches. Common danger and united action make the sacred concord a real thing every instant. At the front all distinctions of a social character or of opinion are effaced. There there exists a real people of brothers.

But the French do not want their sacred concord to be an apathetic and inert harmony. They want it to be an active harmony. It is not the union of subjects under a king; it is the union of citizens in a republic. We are a society of free men. We do not wish to obey, but rather to collaborate, and in the army, as in civil life, our discipline is not imposed but rather consented to.

Thus, our Parliament, suspended for a time in 1914, has again met, deliberated, discussed, since the beginning of 1915. One has heard there speeches of opposition, one could even read them, d spite the censor, in certain newspapers, above all in Clemenceau's L'Homme Enchaine. Deputy Accambray, a former officer in the army, a man of strong will and intelligence, has been the most vehement opponent of the Government. This opposition has on several occasions brought about important changes in the personnel of the Government, so that it has been possible for foreigners to believe that the French had fallen into their old disorders and that famous sacred concord was broken.

This belief has been held especially by the Germans, whose childlike pride makes them poor observers. In reality these manifestations of parliamentary opposition were only the effects of the sacred concord considered as an active union. With the exception of the case of a few base minds, such as are found in all large assemblies of men, the parliamentary struggle has been one of patriotism. What the opposition sought each time was a more energetic, more active and more successful fighting Government, in order to fight the enemy better.

It was for this reason that the Viviani ministry had to yield place to the Briand ministry. It was for this reason that M. Millerand was replaced at the Ministry of War by Gen. Gallieni, himself replaced now, in his illness, by Gen. Roques. The French are unanimous to will, to exact, that the war shall be carried on with more energy, talent and determination, that each day it shall be pushed more actively, more imperiously; this is the real form of the sacred concord.

But these public manifestations and speeches before the Parliament are the least important feature of the Parliament's collaboration with the Government. One might even say that now the real Parliament is not the one we see, but the invisible one of the committees, which works silently and ardently. There is exercised the control laid down as a duty by the Constitution.

The special circumstances of the war have made it necessary that this service should be a creative character, that it should be in equal collaboration with a Government, a collaboration which M. Briand himself described before the Chamber as a relation which did not always get along without friction, without bitter discussions. But grave and wise decisions in this war, for the very existence of the nation, cannot be arrived at without violence in the debates.

The Senate army committee, presided over by Georges Clemenceau, has been the very heart of the national defence; from it have gone out the directing currents which have been of greatest value during the war, above all concerning the manufacture of munitions, cannon, aeroplanes, trench railways, etc. M. Clemenceau, the most celebrated of French men of state, has the energy and talent of youth in him despite his great age. Senator Charles Humbert, a former Captain in the army, director of the Journal, has been Clemenceau's principal assistant as regards cannon and munitions. He is a man of great practical energy and a great inspirer of others to achieve practical results.

The public knows nothing of the influence, the method, the activity and even the results of this Senate committee which are really worthy of the tradition of the great committees of the national convention; but every one in touch with the political world knows how much the national defence owes to the silent labors of these few men penetrated with the very spirit of the French revolution.

The attitude of the French toward their Government, even in time of war, will never be that of a respectful and uncriticising obedience. The French have ever been even under their kings, a people of reasoners. Since the revolution their independence of character has become even more sturdy. If with us the people delegates its sovereignty it never abdicates its right to advise, to correct, to reprimand and even to worry its Government, for which even when it bears love, which is rare, it never shows openly more than a jesting respect.

It is the pleasure of the French people to fine fault with its Government. In this time of war this complaining attitude, very much softened down, no longer has in view the annoying of the Government, but the rendering of it more active.

Our sacred concord, which inattentive observers fail to appreciate, is then the more solid in that it is in conformity with our national character, with all its manifestations of bad humor and impatience. No master has imposed it on us and it is not a union of obedience after the German fashion. It is the spontaneous product of our heart and our reason. We do not submit to this sacred concord; we love it ardently; it has become the very core of our national life. We are all convinced that it will lead us to victory. I have not yet run across a single Frenchman—I say a single one—who accepts the notion of concluding any peace whatever before this victory.

Strength of Will—How to Acquire t

"LET us suppose that we find ourselves standing, on a rather cold evening, at the end of a spring board, prepared for a plunge. We have come down to bathe, thinking it would be nice and warm, and now it has turned rather chilly. Something has to be done, we cannot return without bathing, and yet the water looks cold and uninviting. We cross our arms, rub our shins together, shiver a little, wish we were anywhere else and hesitate.

"The task of plunging seems harder and harder the longer we hesitate. A certain inertia takes possession of us, and we find it hard to take action. We feel the board under our feet, and the wind tosses our hair. We see and hear things very distinctly and yet we take little interest in what we see or hear. At the focus of consciousness is the thought—'I MUST AFTER ALL GO IN.' We know that if we brace up our will to the task—if we will to will—that we shall be able to plunge in; but we refuse to will to will—we don't want to put that constraint on ourselves. It seems too cruel.

"Meanwhile things are getting worse and worse. But the necessity of action is more and more stringent. We are gradually, although unconsciously, and seemingly against our will, being moved forward. We are tending closer and closer toward the climax. Little now separates us from our fate. The will is no longer affected very much by motives for or against. Force of habit now decides all. For a moment our eyes rest on the water, the image of ourselves swimming about grows more and more realistic. A momentary 'blankness' seems to pass across the surface of consciousness. We become aware that an effort has just been made—and that our toes are kicking away from the board—we are now plunging into the water, and the will-act is over."

THE above is one of several "introspections" or analyses of acts of the will, with which the Rev. E. Boyd Barrett, S. J., formerly of Louvain University, illustrates a remarkable book, "Strength of Will," just published by P. J. Kennedy and Sons.

The act of will quoted was not a good one; the will allowed itself to be carried forward by force of circumstances. "In consequence, the resulting feeling was not one of satisfaction nor of moral grandeur. Indeed, it was rather one faintly tinged with shame, with a certain disappointment. A sense of failure was there."

This is not the way the man whose will is strong and perfectly under control behaves. He would hesitate but an instant before taking the plunge, hesitate just long enough to say to himself: "I came down here to bathe and I'm going to do it. So here goes!" And he would be in the water. If the strength of will that enabled him to do had been recently acquired, he would feel an inward glow of self congratulation.

ANYBODY can acquire strength of will, if he wants to; it is all a matter of training.

We train our bodies into strength; we train our minds into capacity for thought; we can train our wills by similar methods. But no trainer can help us; we must do it all alone by ourselves. And the process is neither easy nor swift.

"WILL-TRAINING," says Father Barrett, "is a gradul process, and in this it resembles body-training and memory-training. Little by little it is developed and perfected and frees itself from taint and disease. It is slow process, but a very sure process. It demands, needless to say, much time and much earnestness.

"Over and above time and earnestness, will training costs effort, and that means self-sacrifice.

"No matter how weak and inefficient the will may have become, yet is it still possible to train it. Some wills, of course, seem more capable than others of reaching a high degree of perfection. Not many men could acquire the will-power to joke about death and suffering, like Sir Thomas More or St. Lawrence, even when in the hands of the executioners. But all men can increase the strength of their will, and can so far throw off lethargy and laziness of character as to become energetic and strenuous."

Before describing the gymnastics by which the will can be trained, Father Barrett points out that WILL-POWER AND MORALITY ARE DISTINCT; and that THE WILL, LIKE THE INTELLECT, MAY BE AN INSTRUMENT OF EVIL AS WELL AS OF GOOD. The man who is a perfect master of his will may deliberately choose the evil or he may choose the good; but he is not going to allow himself to drift or be led away by bad example, by dread of ridicule, by inability to say no. And if his strength of will has been acquired early in life, before bad habits have been formed, he is more than likely to prefer the good to the evil, if only from a sense of self-respect.

THE process of will-training consists in setting one's self clear, well-defined tasks that are not too difficult, and applying one's self earnestly to accomplish them. These tasks must have no intrinsic value; they must be performed for their own sake, with the sole object of exercising the will; they must be pure mental gymnastics, and they must be performed with scrupulous regularity.

Father Barrett's method is based upon two fundamental principles: 1, the will must be SELF-TRAINED; 2, the element of EFFORT must enter into the exercises.

It has three phases: the first is educative, that the exercitant may learn the nature of his will—whether it be impulsive, lethargic, indecisive, &c.—and come to know in what respect it needs bracing; the second is curative, consisting of exercises designed to counteract the diseased tendencies; the third is strengthening and perfacting, calling his resources into play and developing them to the full.

The exercises must be varied, each lasting for ten days. The daily tasks should last from five to ten minutes. They should be very simple and definite and practical. THEY SHOULD BE TRIVIAL. This last is important, and the reason for it is that if the task have any value in itself we shall forget we are doing it as our exercise for the will and shall perform it for its practical advantage.

The essentials are: a quiet room, a watch and a notebook. For we must not permit interruption, we must time ourselves, and we must write down the resolutions, the dates and hours of their performance and our introspections while doing them.

THERE is a specimen exercise and introspection of the first or educative phase just as it was written down in the notebook the first day:

RESOLUTION, August 11.

"Each day, for the next seven days, I will stand on a chair, here in my room, for ten consecutive minutes, and will try to do so contentedly."

Introspection!

Exercise a little strange and unnatural. Had to smile, or cross my arms and stand akimbo in order to feel contented. Time went quickly and pleasantly. Found it hard to keep willing contentment and doing nothing. Of course, I had distracting thoughts, e. g., What would this experiment lead to? Would any one come in? The ticking of my watch was annoying. I felt very free doing my own sweet will.

The man who took that exercise and others soon discovered that the chief fault of his will was impetuosity, and he went on to exercises calling for self-control. The first of these he expressed as follows: RESOLUTION, November 13.

"Each day for the next ten days I shall calmly and deliberately, without haste, replace in a box one by one hundred bits of cardboard."

THERE is a scheme of exericises suggested by Father Barrett, with the comment, however, that it is much better for each person to determine his own. The first are for the "educative phase." Each should be performed for ten consecutive days.

I. To stand on a chair for five minutes with arms crossed.

II. To repeat quietly and aloud, "I WILL do THIS," keeping time with rhythmic movements of a stick or ruler for five minutes.

III. To hold hands upstretched vertically for five minutes.

IV. To walk to and fro in a room, touching in turn say a clock on the mantelpiece and a particular pane of glass for five minutes.

V. To keep eyes steadily fixed on a small object for five minutes.

VI. To keep one hand in a basin of cold water for five minutes.

VII. To count and recount aloud some dozen small objects for five minutes.

VIII. To listen to the ticking of a clock or watch, making some definite movement at every fifth tick.

IX. To get up and get down from a chair thirty times.

X. To read aloud, forwards and backwords, a paragraph from a book for five minutes.

These are all positive tasks. Negative tasks—such as resolving not to step on a certain rug, or not to use a pencil—will suggest themselves, and are equally useful.

IN the "curative" phase, here are a few exercises suggested for an impetuous will:

I. To replace in a box, very slowly and deliberately, one hundred matches or bits of paper.

II. To write out, very slowly and carefully, fifty times the words, "I will train my will."

III. To turn over, slowly and quietly, all the leaves of a book about 200 pages.

IV. To stand for five minutes in as complete a condition of lethargy and listlessness as possible.

V. To swing the arms over the head very slowly and deliberately for five minutes.

VI. To watch the movement of the second hand of a clock or watch, and to pronounce some word slowly at the completion of each minute.

VII. To draw on a piece of paper, very slowly and painstakingly, parallel lines for five minutes.

VIII. To count aloud, slowly, up to two hundred.

IX. To put on and take off a pair of gloves or brush a hat very slowly and deliberately for five minutes.

X. To move a chair from one side of the room to the other, very slowly, for five minutes.

The essential about all of these is that they be carried out exactly, the predetermined bounds of time and space being rigidly adhered to, no variation being permitted, and any interruption compelling beginning all over again.

Sword Metal for Germans Obtained in Japan

Ancient war gear, such as helmets and swords, are steadily regaining their lost place in the paraphernalia of the world-wide war. This is the opinion of Captain Murata of the Army why adds that England has recently equipped her men in the field with steel helmets modelled after Japanese helmets of old days. The new headgear, 300,000 of which are reported to be in use in the British army, are made of a compound of steel and aluminium. Light in weight, they are capable of resisting the force of a bullet or shell splinter at five yards distance, as well as spent shot or fragments of shells. On the other hand, Japanese swords are in favor among German soldiers. Long before the war, the military experts of Germany studied Japanese swords, especially those by the famous swordsmith Masamune, the Andrea Ferrara of Japan, and ascertained that molybdenum is responsible for the special sharpness of the Japanese swords. Simultaneously with this valuable discovery, the German authorities bought up the yield of the rare metal in this country and utilised it in various fields of munition-manufactures.—*Herald of Asia.*

Decatur's Paganism

Commodore Decatur's saying, "My country! May she ever be right! But, right or wrong, my country" is an absolutely pagan sentiment.—*A minister of the Gospel.*

In legend irreverent but wholly apt, says the New York Sun, President Abraham Lincoln wished he could supply some of his other commanders with General Grant's brand of liquor. A little of Commodore Decatur's brand of paganism might do some Americans a lot of good.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Save your waste paper! It is growing more and more valuable every day. The waste basket heretofore tolerated only as a necessary evil, suddenly assumes an immense importance. It is supplying the money with which to help the poor, to buy supplies for the Red Cross and to pay off the mortgage on the old home. A stack of old magazines is now something to be carefully guarded and mentioned impressively in one's will. For it is a lamentable fact that paper—the mere paper that we have chucked so extravagantly into the waste basket—is fast becoming scarce.

This shortage, which promises to get worse instead of better, suggests many harrowing possibilities. One paper dealer recently predicted that in a few years all magazines will disappear if the situation is not relieved. Newspapers would be confined to one sheet, advertising posters would become one of the atrocities of the past, and a sort of abbreviated code would revolutionize the art of writing, in which verbs, adverbs and dashes would be considered superfluous and a waste of paper. While this dealer as undoubtedly gifted with a superior imagination, his statement has produced a certain amount of nervousness among some of the large publishing houses which are running just one month ahead on their supply of paper, and are somewhat doubtful as to the certainty of the next month's. The representatives of a large French publishing house bought two ships on their arrival in this country in order to insure bottoms in which to carry paper back to France. They have had the ships now for over a month, but are unable to get the paper.

Many publishers are refusing manuscripts solely on account of the lack of paper—a fact that should prove consoling to many authors. One English editor states that the failure of the war to evoke quantities of exceptional literature has its cheerful aspects. "It would be too distressing," he said, "to know that many literary masterpieces were being lost to posterity because there was not enough paper to publish them."

Lack of wrapping paper is another phase of the paper shortage apt to prove embarrassing in the future if something does not occur to relieve the situation. We might possibly survive with one-page newspapers and a few small magazines printed on rice paper, but we would doubtless find it exceedingly annoying in doing our shopping to carry certain intimate wearing apparel over our shoulder and a large roast of beef or veal cutlet under one arm.

Again, the sanitary paper drinking cups, towels and finger bowls recently established in public places by the persistent agitation of the Public Health Service may have to abdicate to the old rusty tin cup.

In New York at present the dairies are having trouble in securing milk bottles owing to traffic congestion on the railroads. Yet the health authorities demand that the milk be distributed in sealed containers, so the only other course is to use wood pulp receptacles. These also are unobtainable, and the situation is the same as if there were an embargo on milk.

The people of the nation can greatly assist the paper industry by saving all their waste paper and rags and selling them to the manufacturers. Campaigns are now on foot in the cities all over the country for the conservation and collection of rubbish, which is distributed in the paper trade where it is most needed. Thus Detroit has recently provided for the daily gathering of its waste paper to be sent to the Kalamazoo Valley paper mills which are facing a shortage in raw materials.

In New York City the newspapers carried large display advertisements of a roofing paper manufacturing concern, which besought the readers to save their old rags and sell them to the advertiser. The United Hebrew Charities Society of New York adopted "A bundle of rags buys a loaf of bread," for their slogan and conducted a

(Continued on Page 9)

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MADAM - HERE IS MY PICTURE THAT I PROMISED YOU - I HAD IT FRAMED!
OH! ISN'T IT EXQUISITE - THANK YOU SO MUCH!
ISN'T HE HAND SOME - I'LL GET HUBBY TO PUT IT UP!
DEAR - WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE TO HANG THE BARON?
I DON'T KNOW -
?
BUT I'M IN FAVOR OF IT!
GEO MCMANUS

The Multiplex Hammond
is
The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.
It is
the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

For paper of any kind
See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Save Your Waste Paper

(Continued from Page 8)

vigorous campaign for the reinstatement of the old-fashioned rag bag in answer to this advertisement and the requests of many other paper concerns. The proceeds from the collection of rags sold by this society are to be used in caring for the destitute families of the ghetto.

The Old Ladies Home of Chattanooga has inaugurated the campaign in that city, collecting rags and trash paper and delivering it to a paper concern. The object of the members is to raise the debt on their institution.

Canada, equally embarrassed by the shortage of raw materials for making paper, is following the lead of the United States. The Canadian Red Cross at Toronto distributed fifty thousand receptacles among the households and business places of the city, requesting the owners to make use of them as containers for waste paper and old rags. Once a week the contents of these receptacles are collected by motor trucks, delivered to the paper concerns and the proceeds added to the reserve fund of the organization.

In Cincinnati, the school children have joined the movement, daily ransacking the city in search of waste paper, which incidentally is conducive to clean streets and neat front lawns. The children have come in contact with the paper shortage themselves, for they are allowed only one sheet of paper on which to do their written lessons. No matter how many mistakes they make, another sheet can not be had until the first one is filled. The Cincinnati board of education expects to advertise for its yearly supply of paper next month and anticipates great difficulty in obtaining it even then. The old-fashioned slate, relic of an unsanitary age, may have to be resurrected as a last resort.

For the first time in its history, the Government Printing Office has had to advertise for bids on its annual paper supply, so that the government has also had occasion to be impressed with the scarcity of paper. At the suggestion of various large manufacturing houses, the Department of Commerce has issued bulletins, to be distributed throughout office buildings and public places, explaining the existing conditions, and requesting everybody to save his old rags and trash paper as a means of relief to the paper industry.

It is estimated that approximately fifteen thousand tons of different kinds of paper and paper board are manufactured every day in the United States. A large part of this is afterwards burned or otherwise destroyed and has to be replaced by raw materials. Now, if the people stop destroying this paper and turn it back to the manufacturers, at a profit to themselves, the strain is relieved on the raw materials. Most of the old rags used in making paper and also in making gun cotton in the munition plants, have been imported from Europe. Quite recently there was a rag boom in this country, which somewhat reduced their selling price but this soon ended and rags are again scarce, averaging eight and a half cents (gold) a pound. Old awnings bring four cents a pound, towels six cents, naphins eight cents, and even dirty wash rags are worth two and a half cents a pound. The time is rapidly approaching when two old dresses will sell for the price of a new one.

The excessive demand for paper struck the industry all of a sudden, taking the manufacturers by surprise. For the first twelve months of the war the paper trade in this country was extremely inactive, no doubt due to the fact that all business was on an uncertain basis. The retailers were buying only enough to supply their immediate needs. Last June, however, orders began multiplying and by October the boom had struck the industry, finding it unprepared with but small reserve supplies of raw materials. In the meantime Norway and Sweden had placed a limited embargo on the exportation of wood pulp, and sulphite was practically monopolized by the munition industry in the manufacture of explosives. The two most important items in paper-making are wood pulp and sulphite Other necessary materials are alum, rosin, bleaching fluids, and dyestuffs—the latter equally hard to get.

The situation is now so critical that the Typothetae Society of Philadelphia has petitioned congress to place an embargo on the exportation of manufactured paper and paper materials from this country, stating that if the export of paper to Europe continues a paper famine in the United States would result.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of every American citizen to conserve his old rags and waste paper, to the relief of the paper industry and the greater profit to himself. With existing prices, your old rag bag or corner rubbish heap may make your fortune.

Montessori Training

At the request of many Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to take advantage of the **Montessori Training Course**, Mrs. Bassity will postpone her Four Months Course, until after the Summer Vacations. Date of opening will be decided later.

9655

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

Everybody enjoys dancing to the perfect music of the Victrola

It is a big help to the beginner, a real delight to every one, to have such splendid dance music.

All the best dance orchestras and bands are always at your command when you have a Victrola, and they play for you all the newest dances—any kind of dance music you want.

Stop in any time and we'll gladly play any dance numbers you wish to hear and tell you how you can easily get a Victor or Victrola ($10 to $400) for your home right now.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
ALL GENUINE VICTROLAS BEAR
THE FAMOUS "DOG" TRADE MARK

LADIES!

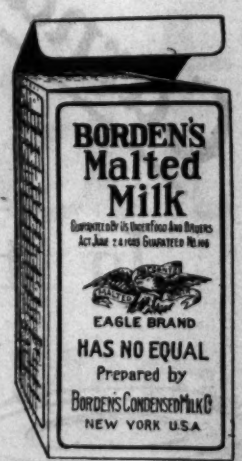
For your summer supply, buy the best and freshest milk to be found in China. New stocks arriving:—

BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK
for all purposes where fresh milk is used

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
for babies and the sick

BORDEN'S ST. CHARLES CREAM

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Sole Agents for China

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
have removed to
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.
9765

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks.
Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance.
Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.
Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road.
Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.

Getzbest
Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

WEIGHS GERMAN LOSS BY BREACH WITH U. S.

Bremen Ship Leader Predicts Woeful Consequences To Navigation Companies

WOULD LOSE BIG FLEET

Merchant Craft Would Be Seized And Lasting Harm Done To Fatherland

New York, April 25.—Dire consequences for the German Empire as a whole and for the shipping business in particular would be sure to follow a breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, according to one of the leading shipping men of the empire whose views are expressed in an interview printed in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger and reproduced in many other German newspapers. As the interview was obtained in Bremen and the shipping man is referred to as the head of one of the greatest German navigation companies, there is basis for the inference that the official quoted is Philip Heineken, General Director of the North German Lloyd.

The article, entitled "Germany and the United States," treats largely of the tension between the two nations due to the negotiations regarding the methods of carrying on submarine warfare. It is as follows:

"The head of one of our greatest shipping companies was good enough to grant me an interview devoted mainly to a discussion of American affairs.

"Naturally, we began our talk by taking up the new German notes on warfare at sea. My informant was very enthusiastic in his approval of the intensification of the submarine war against England because he regarded England as our most dangerous enemy, whose defeat had to be striven for with every means, as Germany would never attain the object for which she was fighting unless England were subdued.

"In response to my question if the new declaration regarding submarine warfare was not likely to disturb the course of the German-American negotiations, he replied in the negative. It was to be supposed that the new declaration of the German Government was already being discussed in these negotiations.

"He expressed himself in a comparatively optimistic manner regarding the progress of the German-American delinerations. He thought that it was not to be taken for granted that Wilson would have dared to bring near a breach in diplomatic relations with Germany without consulting with the House and the Senate, both of which bodies were presumably in session, and that these bodies had approved such a step by Wilson was more than doubtful.

"Answering my question as to how we would be injured through a possible breaking off of diplomatic relations with the United States, my informant said:

"'In a military sense our position would hardly be changed, but, on the other hand, our political position would become much more difficult. Then the rich financial resources of the United States would be placed at the unlimited disposal of the Allies, whereas up to the present the Entente loans in America must have been only a drop in the bucket. Then, too, in this case the American Government munition factories, which so far are not supposed to have furnished the Allies with any munitions, would in all likelihood be placed at their service. Furthermore, the care of the Belgians, which up to now has been almost exclusively in the hands of the United States, would become difficult, and finally the pressure upon the neutrals that up to now have stood aside would become so great that they too would see themselves forced to enter the war.

"In reply to my question about the effect a possible breach of diplomatic relations with the United States would have upon our navigation companies my informant answered:

"'The first thing would be the seizure by the Americans of the most valuable part of our entire merchant fleet that lies in American ports. Eventually we should recover from the property loss, although the values involved are considerable. What is much more serious is the fact that after the war the German navigation concerns would be entirely lacking in the tonnage necessary to bring in the raw material required.'

"Our conversation then turned to the problem of how our trade relations would be readjusted after the war. My informant thought that our business relations with Grea Britain and the United States, in so far as we and these two nations were interdependent, would soon be resumed. Of course, it was not to be doubted that the English threats of continuing the trade war, after the end of the world war, were meant in all seriousness. We were unable to tell how they intended to translate these threats into deeds.

"If, as was quite imaginable, England, for example, were to cut off all trade between Australia and Germany, she—as Australia could not be allowed to smother in her own products—would have to take these products herself. Formerly she got the greater part of these products from South America. This, however, would open up the South American market for Germany and England would lose one of her best customers. Whether the traffic in passengers would ever reach its former proportions was another question. The seeds of hate that England, through her web of lies had sown in our path, were so numerous that it would require considerable time to overcome their after effects.

"what could we say, for instance, to the fact that even educated Hollanders who also received German newspapers, firmly believed that famine prevailed in Germany and supplied themselves with food when going on trips to Germany, so as not to be starved to death. In foreign countries the English lies were believed all too willingly and, unfortunately, we had to reckon with the fact that the anti-German sentiment would continue for some time.

"Asked what he thought of the effect of the opening of the road from Berlin to Bagdad, my informant said that it was a makeshift, very much to be desired at present, but after all it was only a makeshift. In the matter of transporting great quantities of goods neither the railroad nor the Danube, which was unnavigable for a good part of the year, could be taken into consideration. Only by sea could a really great traffic in goods be carried on. Therefore he believed that the shipping trade to the Levant would become very brisk after the war, but the trade with the Levant could only be resumed on a large scale if England were defeated and stripped of the islands by means of which she completely controlled the eastern half of the Mediterranean. Under no circumstances must the German merchant marine be dependent in the future upon the good will of England. Our goal must be real freedom of the seas."

British Military Cross For American Officer

LIEUT. ARNOLD WHITRIDGE.

New York, April 29.—F. W. Whitridge, head of the Third Avenue Railway Company, has learned that his son, Arnold Whitridge, a second lieutenant with the British forces in France, has received the Military Cross. Young Whitridge, who was graduated from Yale in 1914, was decorated by the Division General in the presence of units of the fighting force.

Lieut. Whitridge displayed remarkable valor in directing the fire of his battery at a distance of less than 100 yards from the trenches. The engagement was unusually heated and his position, at a forward observing station, was perilous

Whitridge, is one of the group of American collegians who enrolled with the British. One of his companions, William Montague Nicholls, an Annapolis man, was killed in a recent action at Loos.

NEW U.S. DREADNOUGHT IS PUT IN COMMISSION

Philadelphia, Pa., May 3.—The new battleship Oklahoma, of 27,000 tons, and inferior only to the great Pennsylvania, has been placed in commission. The battleship cost the government $7,000,000 and carries a crew of 865 men and officers. She is commanded by Capt. Roger Wells, and has 50 commissioned officers on her muster rolls.

'Wolf of Wall Street' Again Loser In Court

Washington, D. C., May 1.—The supreme court today handed down a decision affirming the conviction of David Jamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," who was charged with impersonating congressmen. He was exposed during the "insidious lobby" probe three years ago as having impersonated Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania in telephone talks with J. P. Morgan. Lamar declared that he was helping to influence legislation favorably for the big interests.

SEN. O'GORMAN TO RETIRE

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Senator O'Gorman of New York, Democrat, will retire next March, he announced today. He said that his "personal affairs require undivided time."

Empress of Russia Breaks the Pacific Passenger Record

Tokyo, May 26.—The largest number of first-class passengers ever carried from Yokohama by any liner for any destination were on the Empress of Russia, the big Canadian Pacific liner, when she left Yokohama for Vancouver yesterday afternoon. Three hundred and eighteen names appeared on her list of persons in cabin accommodations, or ten more than the record set by her sister-ship, the Empress of Asia, four weeks ago.

Not even the big Pacific Mail liners, the Manuchuria and the Mongolia, in the days before the war, ever carried so large a first class passenger list from the Orient. Today there are no liners running out of Yokohama that can offer sufficient accommodation to even threaten the records set by the big boats of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

The big Empress liners have regular accommodation for 296 first class passengers, but on the last two trips temporary berths for cabin passengers have been provided in the second-class quarters. This has been made necessary by the large number of applications that have been showered on the Canadian Pacific agents. It appears likely that the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Russia will continue to carry more than 300 cabin passengers for several more trips. The Empress of Asia is already more than filled for her next trip, and a large number of persons are on her waiting list.

The Empress of Russia counting second and third class carried a total of 858 passengers. She also carried 5,500 tons of cargo, including 2,592 bales of raw silk, which is estimated to be worth 3,888,000 yen. She also carried 28,475 packages of tea, the record tea shipment of a trans-Pacific liner this year.

MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!

TAKE THE BEDROOM—

MONKEY BRAND

is always at home there. The Bedroom paint looks like new when cleaned with Monkey Brand—the brassware shines—the glassware sparkles—the chinaware looks its best.

Monkey Brand is a clean, wholesome cleanser and polisher—it is non-greasy, easy to use and most economical in use. It will do almost anything in the nature of household cleaning, from polishing a bedroom candlestick to scrubbing a kitchen dresser. Monkey Brand cleans home from attic to basement.

MAKES

COPPER LIKE GOLD—
TIN LIKE SILVER—
PAINT LIKE NEW.

WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.
Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

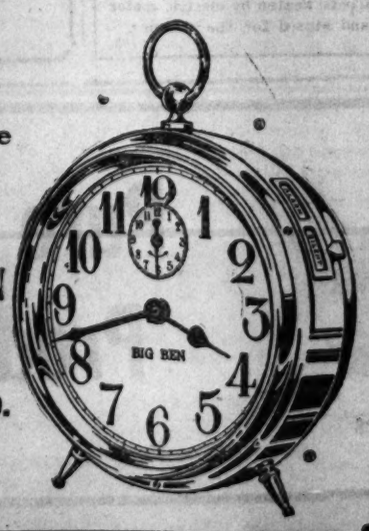
SUPREME IN CHINA

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11, Nanking Road.

JUST ARRIVED
1916 Model Buick Touring Cars 6-Cylinders
VALVE-IN-HEAD BUICK MOTOR CARS
Taels 2,350.00 Fully Equipped
MARQUES, CHANG & PEREIRA CO.
No. 128A Szechuen Road. Sole Distributors for China.

SILBERMAN'S
Great Summer Sale
Now In Full Swing
Marvellous Reductions in the
Ladies', Gents.' and Children's Departments
Call early and get your pick
Inspection Invited
AT
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

BIG BEN
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ALARM CLOCK
stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands and a big, broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.
He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.
He has everything in his favor—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.
$6.50
Ask your store to show you the BIG BEN
Distributors:
MUSTARD & Co.
22, Museum Road, Shanghai



ARE YOU A HYPOCRITE?

Carnation Cream

Best for the Table
Best for Cooking

In its Purity there's Safety.

Besides Absolute Purity and Richness, it's in the Flavour that Carnation Cream Excels

The Robert Dollar Co.
Agents
Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

BRASCOLITE HANGS UP NEW SHANGHAI RECORD

Sixteen Hundred Fittings Sold Here in Three Months, Says Mr. Brode

For quick business, so far as Shanghai is concerned, you can scarcely beat what the International Import and Export Company has done with regard to its Brascolite fixtures. Since that jovial and mystic sun started on its advertising journey in THE CHINA PRESS and ended by paying due tribute to that which is it sequal in every way save causing sunstroke and tan, the company, through its president, Mr. E.I.s G. Brode, has disposed of 1,600 of these lights in Shanghai.

This has all been done within three months and, if the company had had more men and a bigger supply available, it undoubtedly would have done still better. There was initial trouble in getting supplies out—everyone is experiencing that—but this has now been overcome.

The crews are working full time and a bit over, doing the fitting and Mr. Brode has engaged Mr. Albert Davis, who was for three years with the China Realty Company, to help him as assistant manager. And they are almost as busy fixing contracts with agents throughout the Far East—for Shanghai is the headquarters—as they are selling and fitting Brascolites in Shanghai.

As most people know by now what Brascolite is, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is as near sunlight as anything artificial can be, cheap, clean, shadowless, uniform and wholly independent of surrounding color, for what reflection is necessary comes from the fitting itself. They illustrate this to you at the offices at 28 Nanking Road, where the walls have been painted chocolate, because that is the very worst color-background by which to show off a light. And Brascolite despises the opposition.

There is a wealthy Shanghai gentleman who is just now having his whole house lighted by Brascolite, massive five-light fittings in the halls and salons and smaller sizes for other rooms, down to the dog kennels and it is only because he came first and wanted so much done that other Bubbling Well merchant princes are trying to exist with the best previously. Their orders are in, however.

For more testimony of the proven value of Brascolite, for, after all, it is sales which tell more truly than a clever advertisement, even though it may be greatly due to the latter that they attain size, here is the story of Brascolite at its own home—brief but convincing. Brascolite is the product of the Luminous Unit Co., St. Louis, who commenced operations just three years ago. In their second year, the sales totalled twenty-six and a half million dollars (Gold). This year, double that figure is already assured.

If Mr. Brode was not interested in Brascolite, he would still be doing well and conferring no small boon on many thousands of foreigners sweltering in the interior of China, through his introduction of the Lake Breeze motor fan. It is not everywhere that you can get electricity to run ceiling and desk fans.

Oil-driven fans there always have been, but the trouble with most was that, when you got far enough off them to escape the heat of the generator, you could not feel the cooling effect of the fan. You can put your hand if you like, on the Lake Breeze idea and you will not feel the heat and the fan itself is little less powerful than any electrically driven one of the same size.

THE LITTLE GIANT

By a Commerical Traveler

Most my time I spent in travel
On the train from place to place,
With neglected correspondence
Piling up in rapid pace.

By my side is my Corona,
Waiting patiently to send
All my thoughts in form of letters,
Like a champion and a friend.

Soon my suitcase, endways resting
On the floor before my seat,
And on top the good Corona
On the paper strikes its beat.

If the train is swaying, bumping,
Jolting, backing, on again,
Still the music of my writer
Never once will miss a strain.

And I love it, it's so little,
Like a baby; just so small,
Still so mighty in its power—
Like a giant—does it all.

And it speaks to me as clearly
As the voice of windswept sea:
"Laggard, work, while daylight's gleaming,
Night will come too soon for thee."

It's a thing of life and beauty,
And it seems to understand
When I search for inspiration—
Then we solve it hand in hand.

MERCANTILE MARINE TAKES A BIG JUMP

Belief that Morgan Clique Will Turn Over Control To Standard Oil Financiers

New York, May 1.—Another sensational rise in the stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company on the Stock Exchange yesterday, which carried the preferred issue to 91, a new high record, was due to the general belief in the financial district that the Morgan interests will shortly turn over the physical control of the property to the National City Bank and the Standard Oil interests that have recently bought a nucleus for control in the open market.

In addition to the large amount bought for the account of the American International Corporation, the Standard Oil interests, which practically control that concern, have also been accumulating the stock in large volume.

It is generally believed that during this week the various committees of the security holders will get together and announce that because of the change in ownership they are prepared to accept an offer from the new interests to restore all the securities to the status they occupied before the receivership and a receiver will therefore be abandoned. The bondholders ae said to be willing to agree to the plan and will accept payment of all interest due in lieu of foreclosure.

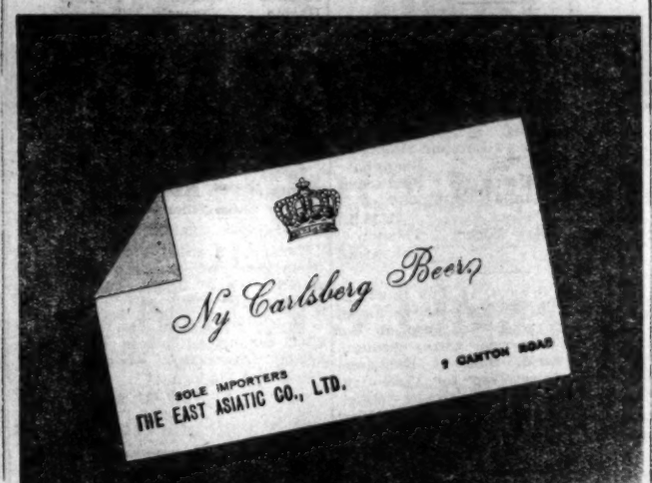
The Mercantile Marine Corporation has outstanding $49,931,000 common $51,730,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, on which 81½ per cent. back dividends are due, and $52,594,000 collateral trust mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, which mature Oct. 1, 1922. The Standard Oil Company, it is believed, will propose a plan for financing the rehabilitation which will be readily accepted by all the security holders.

The corporation is said to plan the development of a great merchant marine ,with the International Mercantile Marine as the basis. It is not only proposed to control the transatlantic trade but to build up a great coastwise business to the East and West coasts of South America, the latter being reached through the Panama Canal.

If some slight amendments can be secured to the La Follette Shipping Bill, it is also proposed to resume the transatlantic trade on a greatly increased scale.

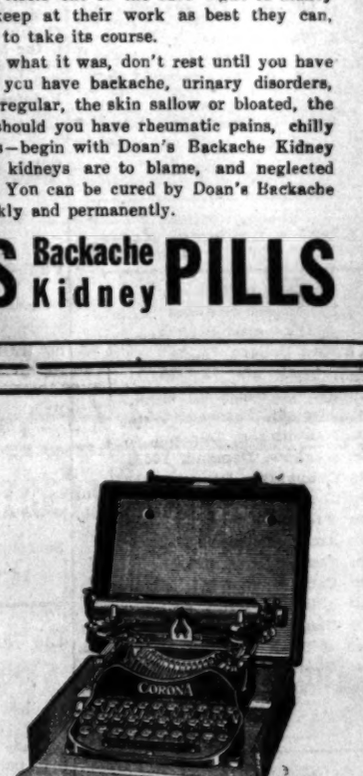
Globe Brand Sterilized Milk
Prepared by
DAHL'S MILK CO.
Norway
Absolutely Pure and Best in the Market.
Sole Agents,
O. THORESEN
10 The Bund Telephone 1881

NOW IS THE TIME
To get your
BASE BALL
and
TENNIS & GOLF
BALLS
Look for the "Spalding Trademark"
Squires Bingham Co.
17A NANKING ROAD



KIDNEY DISEASE
WEARS OUT THE STRENGTH.

Weak kidneys never fail to give the warning signals, such as:—
Backache.
Rheumatism.
Lumbago.
Tiredness.
Gravel.
Pains in the Limbs.
Irregular Action of the Heart.
Lassitude.
Sciatica.
Dizziness.



"Every Picture Tells a Story."

There are many men and women who suffer from mysterious aches and pains, and who have never suspected their kidneys—the organs most likely of all to fall ill, because they have the greatest work to do.

They have come to believe they can never be cured (this very hopelessness is in itself one of the sure signs of kidney disease), and so they keep at their work as best they can, allowing their complaint to take its course.

If your health is not what it was, don't rest until you have found out the cause. If you have backache, urinary disorders, gravel—if the heart is irregular, the skin sallow or bloated, the limbs weak and shaky—should you have rheumatic pains, chilly sensations or dizzy spells—begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once, for your kidneys are to blame, and neglected kidney trouble is fatal. You can be cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—cured quickly and permanently.

DOAN'S Backache Kidney PILLS

What Is
Coronatyping?

The Modern Method Of Writing

CORONA, "The personal writing machine," does it. Weight 6 lbs.—Costs Mex. $120.00

Sole Agents
MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban

Write for descriptive booklet
Telephone 322 for a demonstration

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 3, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.30
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11—Tls.	6.85
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex....$	9.44
Native Interest	.03
Peking Bar	355

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.20
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-11
London .....Demand	2-11⅛
India .....T.T.	216½
Paris .....T.T.	411
Paris .....Demand	411½
New York .....T.T.	69
New York .....Demand	69⅛
Hongkong .....(nom.) T.T.	71½
Japan .....T.T.	73
Batavia .....T.T.	166

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅛
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅛
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅞
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-0⅞
Paris .....4 m-s.	437
New York .....4 m-s.	72

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1 Stg. 1/8.....	6.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs ..	4.18
„ „ 1—Marks † ...	3.81
Gold $ 1—Hk. 1/8.....	1.7
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	5.
„ „ 1—Rupees.....	2.47
„ „ 1—Roubles.....2.45	
„ „ 1—Mex $ 1.60	

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 3, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Consolidateds Tls. 3.70
Kamuntings Tls. 7.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.25
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1903 Tls. 98.00
Langkats Tls. 26.50
Almas Tls. 14.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.75
Dominions Tls. 14.00

Direct Business Reproted

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Dominions Tls. 13.80
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.25
Tebongs Tls. 25.50
Shanghai W'works 6% debs.1909 Tls. 97.00
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1911 Tls. 97.00
S. M. C. 6% debs. 1905 Tls. 98.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Chemors Tls. 2.20

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 3, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tebongs Tls. 25.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.00 June
Dominions Tls. 14.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.50 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.10 cash

Direct

Kotas Tls. 11.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 12.00 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 15.50 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
182 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

May Rubber Outputs

The May output of dry rubber from the Sungei Duri Rubber Estates Ltd. was 14,652 lbs.

The outputs of dry rubber from the Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate Ltd. for May were 50,000 lbs. and from the Champodak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd. 8,000 lbs.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

	lbs.
The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	15,687
The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11,979
The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	35,000

Coffee 360 piculs.

The outputs of dry rubber for the month of May from the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., was 22,000 lbs. and from the Karan Rubber Estate Co. 10,623 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned estates inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of May was as follows:—

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.	23,000
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11,911
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	9,771
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd.	25,769
The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7,154

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for May	91,574 lbs.
Shipped to London...	65,112 lbs.
Coconuts	204,000 nuts.
Rainfall	5 inches.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educations and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Fondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong Newchwang	Tsingtau Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) c-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S.	4,210,000
U.S.	$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed...Yen		48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „		30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „		20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ...	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh. President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted

C. T. HSU, Manager
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital . Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H.	$3,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN. Manager.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 2.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	121 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.....	140 0 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish f. o. b.	31 15 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	16 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0 37 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1½%)	16¾d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	185 15 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	65 0 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.....	28 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	185 15 0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$730 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	96s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 10 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$113½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 81 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 90 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 130 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 83½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$106 B.
Green Island	$9.15 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.70 S.
Weeks	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 14
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.70 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 17 B.
Kota Bahroea	Tls. 13 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 94½ S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers

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COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, June 2.—Today's rates and and prices were as follows:

Consols 2½% for a/c	£ 57½
Cheques on London at Paris	Tls. 28.19
T.T. on London at New York	$ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	31d.
Market rate of Discount	9 5/16%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.53d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.20d.
Mid-American Cotton	8.43d.
Indian Tea	11⅝
Ceylon Tea	11⅞
Plantation Rubber July	2s. 7 5/16d. Sellers.

INJUSTICE OF BONUS SCORES AT AUCTION BRIDGE CONSIDERED

Illustrations Taken From The Present Method of Counting Points

THE ELEMENT OF LUCK

By An Expert

New York, April 22.—One of the questions that will probably come up for discussion this summer at the annual meeting of the American Whist League at Spring Lake is of vital importance to every player who is interested in the future of the game of auction, and that is the matter of scoring bonuses for games won, or for unfinished games, at duplicate.

The fundamental idea of duplicate is to eliminate as far as possible the element of luck, and to get at the results of playing equal cards under equal conditions. That these conditions can never be absolutely equal is universally admitted, because of the disturbing element of the adversaries' play, but this factor should be reduced to a minimum.

There is a great deal of luck that cannot be avoided, especially in the hands that are played against certain pairs of opponents. The strongest pair in the room may be opposed to the weakest on four deals that are absolute pianos; hands on which the strongest play could not possibly make a difference of more than a few points as compared with the weakest.

At another table this weak pair will be called upon to manage four deals in which there may be the possibility of large swings and the score made on that round alone may settle the result of the whole contest.

The writer has been at great pains to pick out the place at which most of these big swings occur and has come to the conclusion that the greatest element of luck in duplicate, which is responsible for the largest swings in the score, lies in the greatly enhanced value of single tricks, when those tricks win or save the game.

At the last big duplicate game in New York there were three consecutive hands played at one table which showed a difference of 471 points, as compared to the scores made at other tables, and the pair who got the best of these three hands made the top score their way.

On the first deal of the three, the declarer failed to go game in hearts by one trick, when he should have done so easily. That shows a loss of 8+125=133 points. In the next hand the same player allowed the other side to go game in clubs, when all he had to do was to take a sure trick, after having won two, and save it. That cost 6+125=131 more. On the next deal the losers went four hearts over four clubs and missed the contract and game by one trick through an entirely unnecessary finesse, so that instead of making 32+125=157, they lost 50, a difference of 207. Total loss on three deals in succession, 471.

The point in this explanation is that these 471 points are the value of three tricks, which gives us an average of 157 points each, when their official value, according to the schedule, was only 22 for the three, or about 7 each. These tricks are raised to more than 22 times their normal value by the fact that they carried with them a bonus of 125, or a loss of 50, or both.

This is pure luck and is a direct violation of the spirit and intent of duplicate play. That a trick should be accidentally advanced from a value of 8 points to 157 and that this enhanced value should be credited to the pair who have nothing whatever to do with the result of the play, except to follow suit and see their opponents make a mistake on one trick, is absurd, yet the fortunate pair that sat there helplessly for three deals found themselves with the top score, 200 more than any other pair in the room.

When duplicate whist was first suggested to eliminate the luck of straight whist there was a large premium on winning a rubber in two games, besides the honor scores. The very first thing the duplicate players did was to cut out the "single, double and the rub," and to count nothing but the tricks, and always at the same value, whether they won a game or stopped at the odd.

It is impossible to eliminate the honors at auction bridge, because the honor scores are large factors in the declarations, but it is easily possible to eliminate the score for rubbers or parts of rubbers in a game in which no rubbers are played. It has long been admitted by thoughtful players that the addition of 50 points for an unfinished game is an absurdity, because the equity in such a game is only about 10 points.

The addition of 125 for a game won is equally out of place in duplicate. These points are supposed to make two games worth 250, which is the value of a rubber in the straight game, when played for stakes. But this is false, because the winners of two games always get the full 250, even if their opponents have won a game. In duplicate they get only 125 for winning two games out of three.

The object of adding the 250 to the winners of the rubber when playing for a stake was to make the game worth while, and to offset probable honor scores. It was simply a gambler's device to increase his winnings, as without it a rubber would not average more than 100 points, instead of between 300 and 400 as now.

To these rubber points is due most of the wild bidding that leads to such serious losses at the card table. One may see players continually overbidding their hands with the deliberate intention of taking a "sting" of a hundred or two, just to get one more chance at those 250 rubber points.

This gambling element is entirely out of place in any form of duplicate and should be eliminated.

But how about the player who has bid two hearts and by the exercise of excellent judgment makes three, which no other player in the room succeeds in doing? Why does he not get 125 for that extra trick? In what respect is it less creditable than one that went game by making one more than seemed to be in the cards?

Duplicate is full of similar absurdities in the matter of bonuses. You play a hand badly and stop at 18 when you should have made 27. The next deal you bid diamonds, because you want two odd only, although you feel you have a no trumper. You make two in diamonds and could have made a little slam at no trumps. Nothing but your anxiety to make sure of that 125 for the game prompted you to underbid your hand.

This 125 points bonus sometimes works a serious injustice to the best players in the game. There is a deal in which any one should go game easily, but at one table some dub makes a freak opening and the smartest player in the club could not go game against it. At another time it is the freak opening that hands one pair the game, which no other pair in the room can make.

Half a dozen hands might be selected from any duplicate game which would show that the 125 points added for a game won were not earned by any skill on the part of the pairs that scored or saved those points, but were either a gift from their opponents or were rendered impossible at other tables by the opponents' play at those tables. In either case, no matter what caused the difference, it was not due to anything the winning pair themselves had done.

Here is a hand sent to me last week as an example of this sort of thing in duplicate:

H.—A Q 6 4
C.—A J 9 4 3
D.—A Q 10 9
S.——

H.—K J. 10 8 2 | Y | H.—7 3
C.—10 6 | A B | C.—K Q 8 5
D.—K J | Z | D.—7 6 5 2
S.—9 7 5 2 | | S.—Q J 10
H.—9 5
C.—7 2
D.—8 4 3
S.—A K 8 6 4 3

Z dealt and bid a spade, A passed and Y went no trump. This seems to have been the bidding at every table, the two that went back to the spades failing to go game, as A opened with the ten of clubs and made two of his trumps.

Now look at the luck Y has at one solitary table out of nine by going game at no trumps, scoring 135 points more than any other pair in the room. Through Y's good play? Not at all. All through B's leading through the denied suit, spades.

This allowed Y to make two spade tricks with dummy's ace and king at once, two tricks which were absolutely impossible any other way, as Y cannot lead spades and dummy has no re-entry.

On the two spades Y discarded two small hearts and then he led a diamond from dummy and was fortunate enough to make all four tricks in that suit, simply by leading it. B follows suit right along, but A discards the encouraging eight of hearts and a spade. This gives Y the chance to lead the jack of clubs, so as to get a heart lead through or from A, if possible. The ace of clubs and two hearts gave Y the game, for which he scored 195 points in all.

At every other table B opened with a small club and it was impossible for Y to win the game, no matter how he played the hand, but Y and B had a lively tilt at one table, where the play went this way:

Y won the club ten with the jack, and in order to force a lead up to his other suits returned the nine, which B won with the king. Divining the object of Y's putting him back into the lead, B went right along with one of his equals in clubs, the eight. Y let it hold. Still sure that Y was hoping B would shift, B led the losing club, A discarding the heart eight and a spade.

Y made the fifth club and B discarded a diamond. As it was now clear that Y had no spades A discarded another. This forced Y to lead the interior queen of diamonds, which went to A's king. Feeling sure that Y had ace queen of hearts, as B did not lead a heart, A went back with the diamond, but that did not prevent Y from making both ace and queen of hearts later. This left him just one short of game.

The pair that made 135 more than any others in the room on this hand did not lead the spade queen. They had nothing whatever to do with that opening, yet they got the points for it. If this is not pure luck, what is it? And if it is luck, why is this element allowed to persist in duplicate? Why do we preserve in a game supposed to be a test of pure skill a method of scoring designed for gambling purposes only?

It sometimes happens that an observant player will seize an opportunity to make a pretty play that apparently saves one or two tricks, only to find that he gets nothing for it, owing to the situation never coming up at any other table, so that there was no occasion for any special play.

Take this hand from a recent duplicate match. It is remarkable from the fact that two conventional plays, made at different tables, largely affect the result at each, although played on a different declaration.

H.—K Q
C.—A K 10 8 6
D.—10 9 8 6
S.—K J

H.—7 5 4 | Y | H.—J 9 3 2
C.—7 | A B | C.—Q 9 3
D.—A Q J 7 4 | Z | D.—K
S.—9 7 6 3 | | S.—A Q 10 8 2
H.—A 10 8 6
C.—J 5 4 3
D.—5 3 2
S.—5 4

Z dealt and passed. A bid a diamond and at several tables Y took a chance that he had the diamonds stopped with four to the ten and went no trump. At some tables B went two spades against the no trumper and last by it, through Y's use of the down-and-out echo in high cards.

Z led a small heart and Y put on the king, returning the queen, instead of the usual win with the queen and return of the king. This induced Z to overtake the second lead with the ace and give Y a ruff, whereupon Y laid down the ace of clubs and saved the game right there.

At another table Y did not play down-and-out on the hearts, so that Z did not overtake the second round; but Y had the nerve to lead his smallest club and Z won it with the jack, making the ace of hearts and giving Y a ruff on the fourth heart.

But the interesting play was at one table at which Y was left to play the no trumper and B led the king of diamonds, his partner's declared suit. A let it hold, thinking B had another, and B shifted to the eight of spades. On this card A started a Foster echo with the seven, his second best.

Y won the spade with the jack and got out of dummy's way by laying down the two hearts. Then he led three rounds of clubs, putting B in. On the second club A discarded the losing heart. On the thirds club he completed his echo in spades, dropping the six. This marks him with one higher than the seven and one lower than the six, and places Y with the lone king.

B cleverly avoids the loss of two heart tricks, or a heart and a club, by picking up the spade king with the ace, A unblocking with the nine, and then leading the deuce of spades to A's trey, so that A made all the rest of the diamonds and set the no trumper for two tricks.

This looks like the sort of play that should entitle B to 250 points for saving two tricks of 125 each. Had two such tricks won a game for his side, they would have been worth 145 points. Imagine his astonishment to find that his good play had gained nothing over any other table.

B had led the king of diamonds, just the same, but A had argued that if B had a small diamond to lead they would all drop in three rounds anyway, so A overtook the king with the ace and led two more, getting a heart and club discard from B. This made it easy to lead the top spade and B made all five in that suit, setting the no trumper for two tricks just the same.

There is nothing remarkable about A's play. His inference that if B has two diamonds they will all drop is quite natural and no one would think him entitled to any great credit for it. Why should he not get just as many points for setting the no trumper as B gets by his underplaying the spade suit at the other table?

If superior skill in getting the trick that just goes game is worth 135 points in that position, why is the same skill worth only 10 points in any other position? What is the difference if it is not luck? What has luck to do with duplicate?

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 2.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 7d. Paid.

July to December: 2s. 8¼d. Paid.

Tendency fo market: Very steady.

Total Stocks in London and Liverpool 9,031 tons.

Last Quotation, London, June 1:

Spot: 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7d. Paid.

July to December: 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8¼d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Firmer.

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THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Tomorrow night — Tomorrow night

"THE QUEST OF THE SACRED GEM"

Mysteries of the Far East and the Western World mingle in this Enthrallingly Weird Four-Reel Drama.

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A film of delightful interest

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A tonic for worry and care that cannot fail to cheer and delight.

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Here is a laughter-maker that no one can resist.

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An amusing comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

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A Magnificent Motion Picture Novel In Four Interesting Acts Featuring ERMETE NOVELLI, the Famous Italian Artist.

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1916
"BLOSSOMS" Interesting
"MICHAEL PERRIN" Powerful Four Part Dram
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC" Latest News in Pictures
"FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD" Comic
"PLAYING THE PIPERS" Comedy
"WHO IS IT?" Vitagraph Comedy

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 2 was 116 tons."

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 4th

TONIGHT! — TONIGHT!!

"The Girl From His Town"

A Drama in Four Parts. The intense story—the gripping plot—the beautiful scenic effects—stamp it as the very highest pinnacle of motion picture production.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest. The French Alpine Ski-ing Corps in Alsace

"APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE"
Comic scene by F. Rivers.

"VERY TOUGH BIRD"
A Farcical Comedy in one act.

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Programme for Sunday, 4th June.

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A very sagacious dog, playing the role of a detective, saving his master's life. Drama In Two Parts

"MABEL'S NERVE"
Very Interesting Keystone. Also Several Other Comics.

New Programme for Monday, 5th June.

"MASKED AMAZON"
1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts
Drama of Circus Life. A Devoted Wife secures her husband's release from Prison

"BACKYARD THEATRE"
Very Amusing Keystone Comedy. Also Several Other Comics.

Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

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Saturday, June 10th

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PROGRAMME
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"TOO LATE TO MEND"
A Powerful Nordisk Drama in Four Parts

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS" Comic
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LYCEUM THEATRE

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June 6, 7, 8.

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BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S USUAL PRICES

Owing to the delay in the departure of the s.s. Nyanzen from Hongkong on account of a typhoon, the company will not be able to open up until Tuesday night.

Tickets may be transferred at the Box Office.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	noon	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	Chiba	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 5	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 9	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Eus.	R. V. F.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	P. & O.
.. 13	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 7	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 7	A.M.	Foochow	Hsean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 4	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 6	3.00	Haichow, Eching	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	4.00*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	9.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	9.00*	Dalny	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 9		Dalny etc.	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 8	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 13	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Shiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do			

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
June 3	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 3	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	
June 3	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 3	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	1229	Br.	C.P.O.S.	OWSB
June 3	Hongkong	Carmarthenshire	2904	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
June 3	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.	
June 3	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Hankow	Luenho	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 3	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 3	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 3		Unda	879	Br.		
June 3		Justin				
June 3		City of Vienna				
June 3	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	
June 3	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 3	Japan	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

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For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain T. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday, June 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Monday night. For Freight ro Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, June 6 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hasan, Capt. F. H. Wallace will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 3	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 3	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1694	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 3	Japan	Mentor	4798	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	Hankow etc.	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 3	Chinwangtao	Anshin maru	938	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
.. 3	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	Chinwangtao	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
.. 3	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	6362	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	540	Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobe, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Hongkong	Cacique	4543	Am.	A. M. & Co.	B VI
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Blesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 2	Japan	Fukura maru	1980	Jap.		OWSB
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	
June 2	Foochow	Hsean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 2	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
June 2	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 19	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28	New York	S. V. Barge		Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 31	Hongkong	Shirala	3400	Br.	D. Sassoon	SHW
June 2	Chefoo	Shantien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 2	Swatow	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Japan	Wakamatzu maru	1684	Jap.	N. Y. K.	HYPW
June 2	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s .Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Matsu Maru (chartered) from Chingwangtao is due to arrive here today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia	June 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	14
Empress of Japan....	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov. 3

For further information apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

Tel. 1668

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

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Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons		July 21
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons		Aug. 18
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons		Oct. 7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons		Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JULY 2, SEPT. 8, NOV. 13.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 16. AUG 24. OCT. 28.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

LAY CORNERSTONES FOR 2 METHODIST SCHOOLS

Dr. W. H. Lacy Officiates At Nanchang Exercises; Y. M. C. A. Gets Boost

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanchang, May 29.—This afternoon occurred the corner-stone laying of two buildings for the Boys' and Girls' schools, respectively, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Each of these buildings will cost approximately $35,000 Mexican. Dr. W. H. Lacy, Manager of the Methodist Publishing House of Shanghai, officiated at the laying of both corner-stones. Appropriate services were held attended by most of the Christians of the city and by other friends of the Churches.

The Boys' School building is 140 feet by 82 feet over-all, with two stories, basement and attic. The building will be used for the present for both class-rooms and dormitory, though it is designed for a dormitory building and will be used as such when a proper class-room building is provided. The Boys' School which is at present in rented quarters has an enrollment of eighty for this semester including primary, intermediate and high-school departments.

The Girls' School building is 170 feet by 82 feet over all, and is two stories with attic and basement under part of the building. This building is entirely for class-room purposes, and includes an auditorium which will seat six hundred. The Girls' School already has erected and now occupies a dormitory not quite so large as the present building. This school has an enrollment of 120 pupils, including kindergarten and all grades to and including the high-school.

Mr. E. M. Hayes, the first Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association to be appointed to this city has recently arrived and taken up his duties. The association has been organized and the first meeting of the Board of Directors has been held. Mr. Hayes has had two years experience with the Shanghai Association and is making many friends in the city.

South Manchurian Ry. Earns Yen 8,000,000

On June 17 at Tokio the annual general meeting of shareholders of the South Manchurian Railway Company will be held. The profit for the 4th fiscal year of Taisho was over Yen 8,000,000, which shows an increase of Yen 1,000,000, and a dividend of 8 per cent will be declared.

LIEBKNECHT TO FACE WAR TREASON CHARGE

Noted Socialist Member of The Reichstag Threatened With Penal Servitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 1.—The Vossische Zeitung states that the well-known Socialist member of the Reichstag, Dr. Liebknecht, will be charged with war-treason, for which he is liable to ten years penal servitude.

ULSTER CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 2.—A special conference of the Ulster Unionist Council has been summoned for the 6th. It will be attended by delegates from throughout the province and will be addressed by Sir Edward Carson.

Y.M.C.A. FIELD DAY

The biggest event of the season for the Y.M.C.A., the annual Field Day, is to be held at the Association Recreation Grounds tomorrow (Dragon Boat Festival Day). It will be an all-day affair, that is, some events will be held in the morning, others in the early afternoon, and some will continue until darkness draws the curtain.

This is sure to be a most delightful way to spend the day. Many people are planning to go out in the morning and stay all day long taking a picnic lunch, with them to eat out under the Y.M.C.A. tent. Part of the Association Cafe will be moved out to the field so that it will always be possible to buy refreshments of all kinds.

A big program of events has been worked out so that everybody can take part in something—events for boys, for small children, for senior members, for members of the Board and Committees, and even for the Association secretaries, and listen—even for ladies. The grounds are on North Szechuen Road Extension.

News Brevities

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity will lecture on the Montessori System of education at 9 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Lusitano Club. Her talk will be illustrated with apparatus. The Montessori System is of interest not only to public educators but can be used in the home by mothers. Wonderful results in the training of children have been achieved by it.

* * *

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza left Hongkong on Saturday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday morning.

* * *

Mr. C. G. Hoh, Y.M.C.A. Physical Director will speak this Evening, at 7.30 o'clock, on "The Relation of Physical Education to Christian Manhood." Singing class begins at 7 o'clock sharp.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in Union Church Hall Tuesday, at 7.00 p.m. The ladies of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, China Sunday School Union and three honorary members will entertain during the social hour. At 8.00 o'clock the retiring president, Mr. S. Couling, will address the meeting on the subject, "The Ideal Missionary."

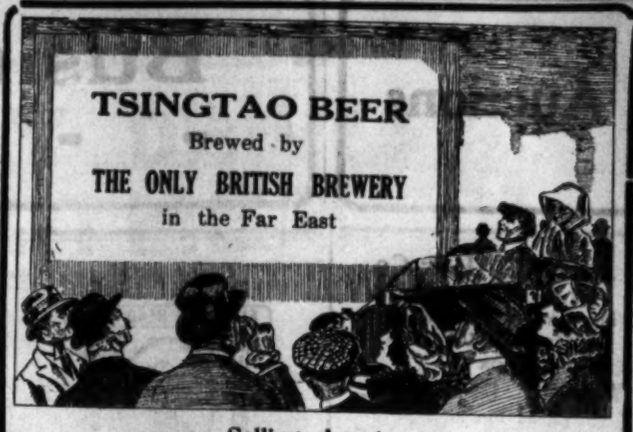
GREAT VLADIVOSTOK FIRE

20,000 Tons of War Supplies Destroyed in Conflagration

From further particulars of the Vladivostok fire now to hand it would appear that it broke out at 3 o'clock on May 18, in one of the tent depots for war supplies with which every open space in Vladivostok is filled at present. There were several miles of tent depots in the vicinity of the place where the fire broke out, and most of these contained raw cotton. A strong north-easterly wind was blowing and the flames spread to the adjoining tents with alarming rapidity. Some of these tents were stocked with such inflammable goods as olive oil, tar, and rubber, and the ignition of these materials greatly helped the spread of the flames.

All the available naval and military forces of the port were called out to combat the fire. In addition to these several hundred Chinese and Korean laborers were hurriedly employed to render assistance to the naval and military men in removing the war supplies to places of safety. The flames attacked tent after tent, and though the further spread of the fire was arrested by 10 o'clock at night the flames were not extinguished till 5 o'clock the following morning.

The total quantity of the war supplies destroyed by the fire is roughly estimated 20,000 tons, valued at 8,000,000 roubles. The loss is covered by insurance.



Selling Agents:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road. Telephone No. 16.

		Per Case	
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$11.00
do.	72	Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50
do.	72	Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.
4b, Peking Road, Telephone 1651.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and the public in general that we have this day sold our advertising business to the Oriental Press.

We hope that our customers will continue their favours to the new Company, which, with an up-to-date staff and facilities, can satisfactorily carry out any orders entrusted to them.

Chester, Cowen & Co.

Referring to the above advertisement, we beg to inform the commercial community that we have taken over the Chester, Cowen & Co.. advertising business, which will from now be carried on at 55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

We beg to solicit the continuance of the kind patronage extended to such a large extent to Chester, Cowen & Co., and assure our customers of our best attention to all orders entrusted to our care.

The Oriental Press.

9886-T.F.

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 5th June, on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

9936-J-4

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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Classified Advertisements

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9990

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9991

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9992

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9989 J 30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED. Eurasian or Chinese shorthand-typist. Applications stating references and salary required, to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

9986 J 4

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

9982 T F

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATOR WANTED, who has good knowledge of English, and can translate the Chinese documents, petitions, etc, in a law office. Please apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

9985 J 9

A HOSPITAL nurse wants to look after children or invalids on the voyage to America in exchange for passage. Very good sailor. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

9983 J 8

PIANO PLAYER, first-class (neutral), wants engagement. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

9958 J 4

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, with good English and Chinese, familiar with translations, a position as translator or interpreter in law office or in general office routine. Moderate salary, with prospects would be preferred. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

9993 J 4

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED LESSONS in English by a lady, with already advanced knoweldge of the language. Only those with good college training need reply, to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

9983 J 4

FRENCH LESSONS. Moderate charges for summer months. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

9953 J 4

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
3	5				102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
				Mond. & Thursd.		
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
102	2			Peking-Mukden Line	1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
				Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local	Mail				Mail	Local
5	3				4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221			8	
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.28
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Linchong	dep.	22.00	19.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421			10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	26.00	7.35

Yanchowfu-Tsining Branch Line					Linchong-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Linchong	arr.	8.02	14.32
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.32		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.40		12.58		3.37	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.18			4.11
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.22
CHINKIANG { arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG { dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. { arr.	8.57			10.33	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
CHINKIANG.. { dep.	9.07			10.38	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. { arr.	9.46			11.34	3.20		6.36	
TANYANG .. { dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.03
CHANGCHOW { dep	10.57		7.35	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. { arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. { dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.22
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.00		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.20	11.50	5.59		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.48	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.13	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.33	8.55	11.20	13.43	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.55	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.36	14.13	16.41	17.36	19.55
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... { arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... { dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... { arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... { dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.33	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.23	7.09	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.20
Hangchow ..... { arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.36	4.19
Hangchow ..... { dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.23	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... { arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... { dep.		9.33	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.09	11.48	2.45	5.33	7.30
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.36	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... { arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... { dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.25
Kon Zen Chiao ... { arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.45
Kon Zen Chiao ... { dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.13	10.40	13.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... { dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Zen Chiao .. { arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Zen Chiao .. { dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.58	7.30
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.59	11.35	1.09	2.58	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

1 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at
134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Wednesday, the 7th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites Complete, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Book Cases, Cloth Stands, Desks, Office Chairs, Ice Chests, Single & Double Beds, a few lots of E. P. Ware as Forks, Knives, and Spoons, etc., etc.

No View Tuesday, 6th Instant.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

84 Nanking Road

9082-J.15.

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

9873-M-26 to J-4

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9028

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
皮象 PILSENER 酒牌
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE

DURING the rebuilding of their premises, the Association has removed its offices to the Ground Floor of the McBain Building.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.

9975 J 9

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916, both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments will remain the same as heretofore.

BY ORDER
The Traffic Manager

Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.

9916-J-4

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

9784

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

Ormerod's "Flag" Brand

LEATHER BELTING

Extensive stocks of all sizes 1" to 6"

Stocked exclusively by

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Monday and Tuesday,

June 12 and 13, from 4 to 7

Admission **$1.00** Tea and Ices free

9988 J 10

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9804

C. KLARE

1109 Broadway 1109

Cheap Sale

All goods at much reduced prices. A good opportunity to buy Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Canvas Shoes and Boots, etc.

Very Low Prices

9979 J 6

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular Clothing.

New Shipment per s/s "Idomenous" just received at

HILL & CO'S.

129 North Soochow Road
Next to General Hospital

Made up in shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

9973

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

During Mr. A. W. OLSEN'S Absence on Leave, Mr. F. J. BURRETT will act as Honorary Acting Secretary.

W. S. JACKSON,
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

9968-J-4

NOTICE

The United Java Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Netherlands Lloyd;
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

On and after this date and until further notice, Mr. R. A. Kreulen will act as Branch Manager for the above Companies in China & Hongkong.—

C. G. O. ENKLAAR
Branch Manager

Shanghai, 1st June, 1916.

9947 J. 7

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I sold my interest in the Charles E. Hale Co., San Francisco, Cal., August First, 1915, and have had no interest in said Company since then.

(Signed) Charles E. Hale,
51-53 Main Street,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

9905

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in private residence, Range Road. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

9966 e.o.d. J 14

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished flat of three rooms, dining, sitting and bedroom, facing south. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

9971 J 9

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9895

TO LET, two large unfurnished rooms on ground floor, bathroom attached. North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

9967 J 4

DO you require board and residence in quiet, central location? Cool, large room, with verandah and bathroom attached. Terms—Double: Mex. $150, Single: Mex. $110. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

9963 J 4

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT. A furnished house, semi-detached, situated near Hongkew Park, for 3 months from June 15th. Apply to Box 359. THE CHINA PRESS.

9980 J 4

TO LET, from June 1st, 7 Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed house, kitchen and servants' quarters; Southern aspect. Particulars, apply Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

9941 J 4

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, for four months, an exceptionally cool, three-storied house, centrally situated, with verandah to each floor, containing six rooms well-furnished. Advertiser is prepared to sublet the house at its actual rental Tls. 60 together with free taxes and use of telephone. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

9949 J 7

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9961 J 10

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Premier motor-cycle, 3½ h.p. 3-speed gear, in perfect running order. For inspection, apply to Russo-Asiatic Bank, Stationery Dept., M. Voirehovsky.

9984 J 10

FOR SALE, cheap, American buggy with pony, harness complete. Pony can be ridden or driven. Very tame. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

9987 J 7

PATHE Gramophone, with 32 records, in good condition, Cost $120' will sell cheap. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

9978 J 6

FOR SALE, one new Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with commodious side car. Short wheel base, automatic oil feed, two-speed and other special up-to-date features. A powerful machine, none better made. For inspection and demonstration, call on I. Beck, Inc., sole agents for China, 9a, Hankow Road. Telephone 1437.

9945 J 7

ONE MOTOR launch wanted. For passenger traffic between shore and river steamers on the Yangtsze; length over all 42 ft. motor of best make fit for kerosene oil; speed 8 to 10 knots an hour; hull of teak or preferably of steel; lavatory with W.C., for passengers; sleeping and kitchen accommodations for the crew. Submit plans and prices to Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., 36, Szechuen Road.

9930 J 6

FOR SALE, one high dogcart, one horse, two sets harness and one riding pony. Apply to 32, Boone Road.

9972 J 6

TO Curio dealers; for sale, some very old pictures and handwritings of famous Chinese authors, one of them two thousand years old. Also some old Korean pictures. Willing to sell at a very reasonable price. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

9969 J 4

FOR SALE, motor cruiser, 7 miles, auxiliary sails, large cabins (3 bunks), American stove, acetylene lights, ice boxes, W.C. In best condition, fine up-country and Tahu boat. Winckelmann baby-grand piano, good as new. Dog-cart, broad new rubber tyres, harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, mafoo uniforms, and stable sundries. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

9964 J 4

WANTED: Marine motor complete, kerosene, 12 to 15 h.p., in good order. If wanted, 6 h.p. marine motor can be given in part exchange. State full particulars and lowest cash price, to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

9964 J 4

FOR SALE, One 1915 Ford touring car, with accessories, extra tyre and inner tubes. All in good order. Terms will be quoted and trial given on application to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

9970 J 4

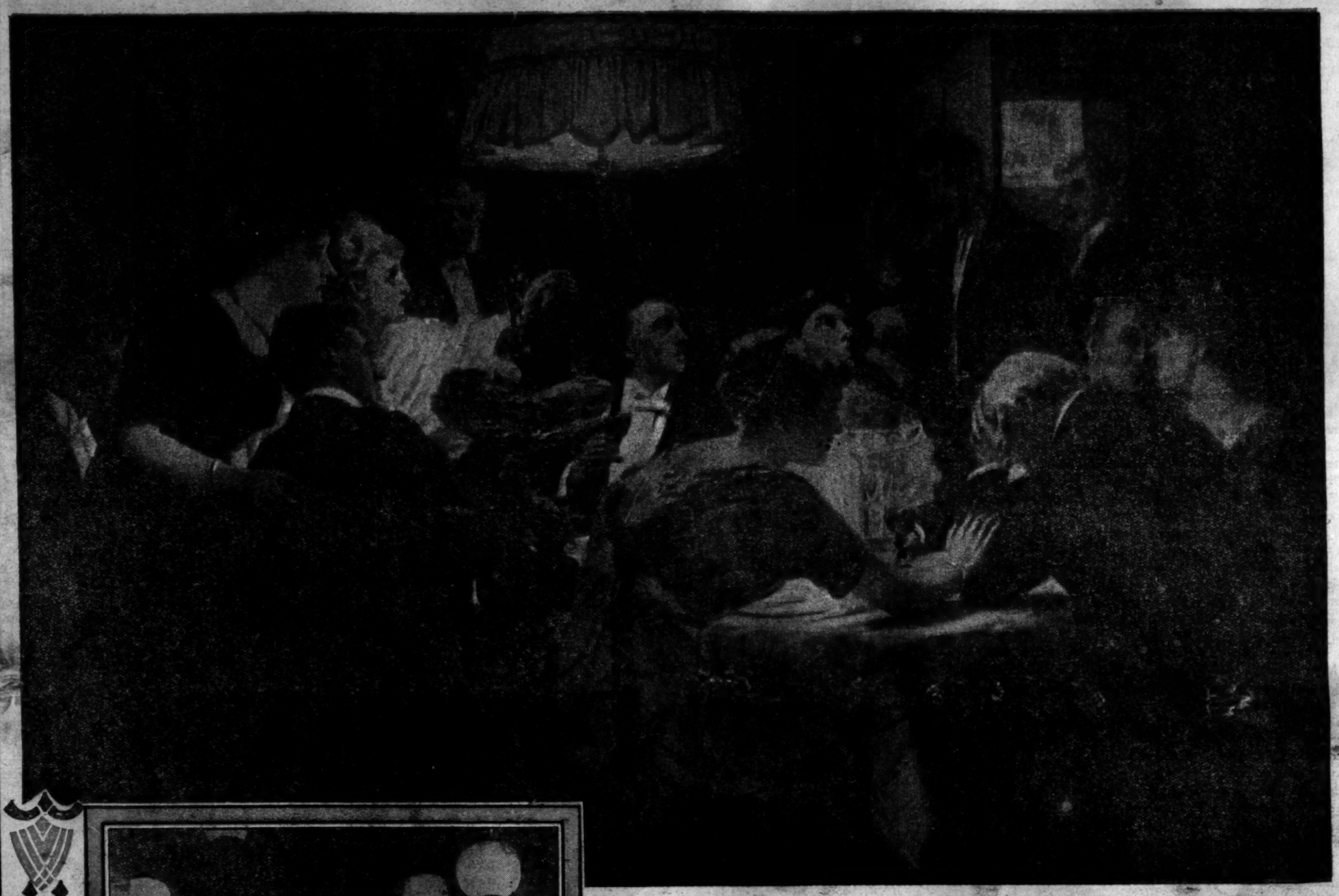
FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 13

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

WHY MISFORTUNE NATURALLY DRIVES A MAN BACK TO HIS MOTHER



"THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL"
Painted by C. E. Butler, N. A.

"THE GARDEN OF ARMIDA"
Painted by the Hon. John Collier, R. A.

Psychology of the Homeward Yearnings of "The Prodigal" Explained by Prof. Lough, of New York University

By Dr. James E. Lough

Professor of Experimental Psychology, New York University

IT is a truism to say that when a man is in any kind of trouble he naturally turns to his mother, or his thoughts naturally fly back to her. But behind that truism lie the deepest, the most interesting facts and problems of psychology.

When the starving explorer lies at the point of death he cries for his mother. Correspondents tell us that soldiers abandoned dying on the battlefields may be heard crying "Mother!" to the night winds. Doctors know that when a woman nurse's hand touches a delirious sufferer's brow he will often exclaim instinctively "Mother!"

When a man finds that he has fallen into evil company, when he finds himself on the brink of ruin, moral, physical or financial, he turns to his mother or perhaps her warning image comes to his mind. These facts are well illustrated by the two interesting pictures which lie before me.

The care and love the mother gave him when he was utterly helpless have become an ineffaceable part of his memory. He instinctively turns to her when reduced to childish weakness. Her acts and words and ideas have made traceries on his brain. That is why his thoughts turn to her rather than to his father or sister or wife.

To explain why a man's mind thus reverts to his mother may bring one perilously near the obvious. But there is an aspect of the matter that is rather mysterious and unfamiliar. It is the possibility that there is telepathic communication to an unusual degree between mother and child, due to the fact that their nerves, being of the same substance, are attuned. Many psychologists have been convinced of the reality of telepathic communication by the many experiments which have been made and the well authenticated incidents which have been collected. If telepathy is a fact, then clearly it is most likely to occur between mother and child.

Professor Richet, the eminent French psychologist, has recorded in "Annales des Sciences Psychiques," 1893, pp. 196-197, a remarkable case in which Dr. E. Carat, a French physician, stated that an image of his mother appeared to him at the time of her death. A reliable witness certified to Professor Richet that Dr. Carat mentioned the apparition to him before news of the mother's death was received. Here is Dr. Carat's statement:

"25 bis Rue Victor-Hugo, Paris, July 20th, 1891.

"My mother, from the time she was twenty-five years old, had suffered from an affection of the lungs, but she had kept her health, although she had gone through many troubles. There was nothing to indicate what happened on the 11th of June, 1877—she succumbed in a few hours to an attack of inflammation of the lungs; indeed, I had two days before that date received a letter from her, in which she showed no anxiety about her health.

"On the night of the 10th of June, 1877, I had what might be called a telepathic hallucination. I cannot state the hour with absolute precision, but it was between ten o'clock and midnight. About that time, 'between sleeping and waking,' I saw the end of my room lighted up, the darkness was illuminated by a silvery light (it is the only word I can think of), and I saw my mother gazing fixedly at me, with a sort of troubled expression. After a few seconds it all disappeared.

"Next day one of my friends—M. Laroche, now subdirector of the Conservateur Co., 18 Rue Lafayette—was breakfasting with me. I told him about my experience, and he, too, regarded it as a hallucination. At parting I said to him, 'Remember, Laroche, if anything happens, that I have told you this to-day.'

"Next day I received news of my mother's death."

I may add that Professor von Schrenck-Notzing, the famous German psychologist, was convinced from personal observation of the possibility of thought-transference. The late Professor William James held similar views and so do many other psychologists.

In some cases, as in that cited by Professor Richet, an actual image of the mother appears to the son at some crisis, while in others her influence makes itself felt in his sub-consciousness.

Many factors besides telepathy must, however, operate in turning a man's thoughts back to his mother at times of stress. In many cases she is dead when he thinks of her. What often happens, in my opinion, is that he suddenly realizes that he has taken the most precious thing in the world—a mother's love and care—for granted, and now he knows that the success he has fought for or the pleasures he has pursued are relatively worthless.

The Harem Veil House-Gowns

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("Lucile")

NO one can ever destroy the Orient. It has a soul of beauty, of charm that is ages old and must live. There are no colors like those of the Orient, and there is no mystery of fabric, of veiling and of perfume such as the Orient possesses.

Always in the security of her home a knowing and cultivated woman will borrow a leaf from the book of the beauties of the Orient. In the East for ages it has been woman's mission to please, and well she has learned her lesson. Through this have evolved the distinctive costumes that we call—Oriental. They have in them all of allurement, of grace and of seductivte womanly beauty.

Here I show you photographs of some of the costumes I exhibited in the fashion fete I gave for the benefit of the "Orphelinat des Armees."—the little orphans of the French armies. The large photograph I have heard called a "Harem Veil House Dress." The veil is of the filmiest tulle. The dress itself is nothing but a series of drapings. Yet it has all the charm of the immemorial East.

The little Peacock Dress is another instance of this charm. The trail is exactly the peacock's tail.

The third picture is not only a comfortable but a superlatively charming lounging dress, and the arrangement of the cushions is just the one that I think ideal for a divan. Underneath the veil is an over skirt of turquoise blue and silver brocade. The trousers are of pale blue and silver silk.

And by the way, while I still have space, just a little word about summer furs. The natural blue fox and the dyed blue fox will be much in vogue. Many of the short hair furs are being combined with net and tulle, and even with feather trimmings to bring about novel effects. There is, for instance, the ripple cape made of moleskin combined with old blue maline in the form of a ruff placed at the base of the fur collar. Then there is the always satisfying combination of ermine and mole found in certain of the Victorian effects.

Many of the new effects depart from scarf-like lines and have a coatee suggestion. They show broad revers, high flaring collars and extended shoulders even though they do not possess sleeves. It may be said, in fact, that there is almost as much variety in the new assort- of summer furs as in all other departments of women's wear.

The Large Picture Shows the New Harem Veil House Gown. It Falls Over a Loose Waist and Baggy Trousers of Embroidered Net.

On the Right Is a "Peacock" Gown, for Fancy Dress or Evening Dress. At the Left Is Another Oriental "Lounging" Gown of Different Shades of Blue. The Long Over Skirt Is of a Turquoise and Blue Brocade and the Trousers Are of Pale Blue and Silver Brocade.

Designed by Lady Duff-Gordon

CANADA HAS NOW GIVEN 309,000 MEN TO WAR

Piedged To Furnish 300,000 More—War Expenditures $187,000,000

A SPIRIT OF DEVOTION

This Desp te the Backwardness Of Quebec Province—Sacrifices By Wom.n

Toronto, April 29.—On New Year's Day the Dominion of Canada, through its Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, sent as a greeting to Great Britain a pledge that Canada would raise its contribution of men to the allied cause to a total of 500,000. Many Canadians doubted if 300,000 men could be enlisted without the adoption of some form of legislative compulsion. Today Canada's enlistments for active service exceed 309,000 men, of whom some 145,000 are already overseas, and there is no abatement in the stream of volunteers. The figures since the beginning of the year show an enlistment of slightly over 1,000 a day, Sundays included.

Casualties of all description to the end of March totaled 22,000, and the wastage from other sources reached 21,700 men. In the bittter fighting around St. Eloi this month up to April 20 the Canadians lost about 1,500 in killed and wounded. But during the week ended April 16 some 15,000 Canadian troops were landed in England, eager to complete their training and get into the fighting line. Up to the present the enemy's sea and air fleets have not been able to hinder the sailing or landing of a single Canadian soldier.

Have Given $187,000,000 and More

The war expenditures of the Canadian Government to the end of March aggregated about $187,000,000 exclusive of the amount, to be adjusted after the war, that Canada will pay to Britain for various munitions supplied to Canadian troops. Federal Government war expenditures have been augmented to a remarkable degree by the money contributions from provincial and municipal governments and the people as individuals, for all phases of war work. The war expenditures of the Ontario Government, for instance, total nearly $2,000,000 to date, including $500,000 for the establishment of a military hospital at Orpington, England, which will be maintained by the province to the end of the war.

The City of Toronto has already expended or undertaken obligations to expend a total of over $2,000,000 for war purposes, including insurance of soldiers and contributions to varied relief funds, and aids to recruiting. It has been estimated that the individual givings of Torontonians aggregate over $5,000,000, including their contributions to the Patriotic Fund, which augments the Government allowance to the dependents of soldiers, and to which Canadians have now subscribed over $10,000,000. A patrol of Northwest Mounted Police recently returned from the Arctic region, brought with them $400 subscribed by Indians, Eskimos, whalers, and fur trappers for this fund.

Spirit of the Country

It is not, however, in the statistical records of what Canada is giving in men and money that the spirit of the country is best mirrored, but rather in the actions and bearing of the people as the war develops new tasks and difficulties and adds new burdens. To say that all Canadians have been thrilled by devotion to the allied cause and exalted by the spirit of self-sacrifice would be to give an incorrect impression. There is much to cause concern, the indifferent recruiting in Quebec Province, for instance, though there are signs of an awakening there. The war supply scandals might be mentioned too. In regard to those it may be said that Canada will know how to punish those who are found guilty, unless, indeed, they can keep away from the Dominion.

But it is true that the great majority of Canadians are eager to serve to allied cause, and the most of them are finding a way to do so. Sacrifices of time, of money, of ease and comfort are made and borne by those who cannot serve as soldiers, as part of the daily routine of life.

Typical Instances

When the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy, the Canadian-born son of Baron Shaughnessy, the American-born head of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was killed in action, the Baron was pressed by newspaper men to make a statement in response to the many expressions of sympathy the news brought forth from people of all classes. This was his answer:

"To his mother, myself and the family the sacrifice is indeed cruel and almost overwhelming. But, after all, we are only passing through the same sad experience as thousands of others in every portion of the Empire. He had a sweet wife and two little children, and everything in the world to live for, but he recognized his duty and the attendant risk. If his example arouses a feeling of patriotism and responsiveness in those hundreds amongst us of military age, many of whom are without his family cares, who thus far through indifference or because of bad leadership or petty local issues have failed to assume their responsibilities as citizens, and subjects, we shall feel that there is additional compensation for the sacrifice."

A reporter went to the humble home of Mrs. Tapp in Toronto to ask for some particulars regarding her husband, Lance Corporal Tapp, who died in France of wounds received in action. Mrs. Tapp's lips trembled and there were tears in her eyes as she spoke of her husband, but she said bravely: "Never mind, there are five more to 'carry on,'" referring to the fact that she had five sons in khaki, one of whom was wounded last year in the great St. Julien fight.

There are many cases of fathers and sons, and of four or five sons of one family, serving in the Canadian forces.

None realize more than the women of Canada what the war means, and none seem to face the issue more bravely. Society, as it was before the war, simply does not exist, and very little attention is paid by the daily newspapers to functions of a purely social character. A society woman who has two sons at the front voiced the opinion of Canadian women of her class when she said, "The daily casualty lists mean more to us today than all the columns of social gossip and reports in all the newspapers put together."

The deep feeling of the women whose men are in the war was better expressed perhaps by a man in the public service whose only son had reached the firing line.

"My wife stands it pretty well," he said, "but she doesn't laugh any more."

Hundreds of women are taking the places of men who have gone to the front—in offices, shops, and factories, and hundreds are registering to be called upon for work of all kinds. They are doing this after conferences with manufacturers, Government officials, and labor union leaders, as it is desired to make it quite plain that no advantage will be taken of war conditions to lower the standards of wages and working conditions against the time "the boys come home."

Every battalion for active service has its woman's auxiliary, and that never ceases to work for the men. The auxiliaries knit thousands of pairs of socks for the troops, systematize the collection and forwarding of other comforts, and constitute bureaus of information on everything pertaining to their respective battalions. The members, from the relatives of the Colonels down to the mothers of the drummer boys, work together, without thought of rank or standing, for their men. And when the men leave for overseas it is with the knowledge that they are to serve to the end of the war unless death intervenes, or they are mustered out through wounds or sickness.

A few officers and men have been sent back for special instructional work in the Canadian camps, and a very small number have obtained leave for exceptional domestic reasons. But for the majority there are no opportunities such as those British soldiers have enjoyed at regular intervals of getting and spending a few days' leave with the folks at home. Canada is too far away for that.

Sporting Men at Front

Sporting men, as distinguished from "sports," have done and are doing magnificent work for the Canadian forces. The reports presented at the annual meetings of the great amateur associations recall this to some extent. The Ontario Lacrosse Association reports 700 of its 1,400 members enlisted. The Ontario Hockey Association returns show 900 members in khaki, and the President urges the members to bring the number up to 1,200 at least, so that the association will have the strength of a complete battalion under arms.

The Soccer Football Association of Saskatchewan Province has decided against any authorized games this season, first because so many playing members have already enlisted, and secondly because the executive believes that any man who is vigorous enough to play football should be in khaki. For the first time in thirty-four years there will be no Canadian Henley regatta this Summer, because so many Canadian oarsmen are on active service. The regatta has brought together yearly the leading oarsmen of the Dominion and the United States.

In Toronto the Sportmen's Association recruited a battalion in record time, and it will soon move into camp. Its ranks contain men famous in every line of sport—Tom Longboat, the great Indian runner; Corkey, who ran fourth in the Boston Marathon recently; Lou Scholes, one-time champion oarsman; Tom Flanagan, who was one of Johnson's advisers when the colored fighter was king of the ring, and a host of others. The Sportsmen's Association has also raised and spent thousands of dollars in furnishing instruments for battalion bands, and baseball, football and lacrosse outfits for the soldiers.

"Bill" O'Hara, late of the Toronto International Baseball Club, who for part of one season was with the New York Nationals, is an aviator, and is "somewhere in France." A sporting editor here recently received from O'Hara a post card depicting the dining room of a famous London hotel, underneath which O'Hara had written: "This is a swell war," and that was all. It was a characteristic message. Like the British Tommies, the nearer they get to the firing line, the more emphasis the Canadian soldiers lay upon the lighter and brighter side of the war.

The farmers of Canada have been urged to "increase production" in order to help to feed the Allies. At the same time their sons and hired men have been answering the call to arms, thus accentuating the ever-pressing farm labor problem, and many of the younger farmers themselves have been anxious to enlist. Conferences between Government officials and agricultural organizations are bearing fruit in the solution of many difficulties arising out of the dual call to the farmer. Thousands of collegiate and high school students are registering to work on farms during the long vacation, which may be further extended where harvesting is late. Many retired farmers—in one county 300 of them—have enrolled to work for owners or lessees of farms who want to join the army. A number of interned alien enemies are to be hired out for farm work under reasonable conditions, and, finally, such of the farmer-soldiers as are in training during seeding and harvesting will get furloughs to assist in these operations.

French Use Old Aqueduct in Verdun Defense

This interesting picture shows a French position behind an ancient aqueduct, the broken portions of which afforded shelter during the defense of Verdun against the fierce German onslaught.

Overland Company Expands In Canada

A new Canadian company, known as the Willys-Overland Limited, has just been organized in Canada. It will have a capital of six million dollars with head offices in Toronto.

Mr. John N. Willys, head of The Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, will be president of the Willys-Overland Limited. T. A. Russell, at present Vice-President of the Russell Motor Car Company of Canada, will be Vice-President.

Five of the directors of The Willys-Overland Company of Toledo will be directors of the new company. These five are J. N. Willys, H. T. Dunn, Walter Stewart, Harry Shepler, C. A. Earl of Toledo. T. A. Russell and Lloyd Harris of Toronto, and two of the other Canadian stockholders will also be on the Board.

This new Company will take over the complete automobile business of the Russell Motor Car Company and all of the business in Canada of The Willys Overland Company.

Although the Canadian Company will be independent of the parent company and will be run and conducted entirely independent as a Canadian corporation, it will have the advantage of the advice and engineering skill of The Willys-Overland Company organization.

The plan is to undertake in Canada the actual manufacture of both Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles. For this purpose, the plant of the Russell Motor Car Company of Toronto has already been acquired, and this will quickly be enlarged to permit qpantity production.

Adequate arrangements will be made for distribution throughout the Dominion, and particular attention will be given to the provision of service facilities for Overland and Willys-Knight owners. The plans in this direction call for facilities which will surpass anything previously undertaken in Canada. In fact, the organization will, in its facilities and equipments, probably equal anything in the States.

The policy to go into manufacture and assembly in Canada will give employment to a large number of people.

MAISON DE MODES

Astor House Block, 3a,

SHANGHAI,

June 4, 1916

Dear Madam,—

We have pleasure in informing you that our manageress, Madame Linoff, will be leaving in a few weeks for Paris and London, to make extensive purchases of new goods for our establishment.

She will be back in Shanghai early in September, with a full equipment of the latest and most exclusive models and a full line of the daintiest designs in every class of women's outfitting.

She will pay particular attention to any special orders with which her customers may favour her in advance.

During Madame Linoff's absence, the MAISON DE MODES will be under the care of a competent assistant recently engaged from Europe, and all the requirements of our customers will receive the same conscientious attention as heretofore.

We are, dear Madam,

Respectfully yours,

MAISON DE MODES

Special Sale of Millinery

for one week, beginning June 12

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 4, 1916

WOMEN DRIVERS FACE TRIALS IN ENGLAND

Jeers and Antagonism of Men Don't Make Things Any Easier

The antagonisms of the women's suffrage question in England seem to have followed women in their new vocation as chauffeurs. Since the war began to draw on the men chauffeurs a good many women drivers have appeared on the streets of the larger cities of England. They have had to face difficulties besides those of the technical operation of the car, according to the account of a woman chauffeur who has been through the mill.

In relating her experience in The London Mail this woman chauffeur, Ivy Sanders, writes:

"The woman who takes up commerical driving will have to face endless difficulties born of trifling jealousies and of the prejudiced enmity from her fellow-workers, if they be men. One case in point I know, where a very earnest and needy girl was obliged to throw up her employment as van driver to a large chocolate factory owing largely to the active antagonism of the foreman of the yard. The van she was driving was heavy, the engine about nine years old and falling to pieces (such a trivial matter as the 'cardan-shaft' falling out was an every-day occurrence, while the foot accelerator was secured by wire). Imagine the strength required to start such an engine on a cold, frostly morning, after the car had spent the night in an open yard! Hitherto it had been a difficult task for a man, with the help of his fellow-drivers; yet I know for a fact that orders were given by the foreman of the yard that no assistance should be rendered to the girl—with the obvious result.

"Practical jokes such as one has to face in the garage yard are always tolerated by the owner-driver. In my early days of driving I was the butt of many of these from the chauffeurs and mechanics. The friendly advice to oil the plugs to improve the running or test the power of the spark with my hand gained at the time an eager and greatful acquiescence, and later, upon results, much laughter. To the lady chauffeur these little witticisms might prove very ill-timed.

"Strangely enough, I have often noticed that the outward display of antagonism is much more general collectively than individually. Man is strangely ashamed of his inborn chivalry—in every walk of life this is apparent—for I have frequently found that while a crowd of men in a garage yard will scoff and jeer at the lady driver, the men met individually will instantly show an eager readiness to help in every way. The courageous display of active antipathy fades, and leaves him just a man—gallant and generous minded to the gentler sex.

"Experience alone makes credible the many little methods a man will employ to show his resentment and the absolute joy display when a woman is seen in difficulties. How often one sees a woman struggling to start a heavy car while a group of motor drivers will stand by and watch her without an offer of help! I remember once asking a driver in Bond Street to give my engine a swing for me and receiving a refusal on the ground that she might 'kick.' He stood on one side while I pulled her over, and indeed looked quite disappointed to find the ease with with which she started! Every woman who drives will have experienced exasperation at a man driving a car in front who, realizing a feminine presence behind, makes every effort to keep her there.

Interesting Auto Facts

There are three times as many cars in America as in all the rest of the world combined. There are about 3,200,000 cars in the world and of this number more than 2,400,000 are in the United States.

• • •

Main bearing stresses in an ordinary motor sometimes equal many tons, due to unbalance in the crankshaft itself, explosion pressure, inertia forces of the pistons, etc.

• • •

The only reason for having a water system is to prevent the oil from burning up. The water, by keeping the oil comparatively cool, allows the oil film between the parts to remain unbroken.

• • •

The first practical application of the four-cycle engine of today was the work of the German, Dr. N. A. Otto, who patented his engine in 1876. The modern four-cycle engine is still often referred to as an Otto-cycle engine.

• • •

The Pierce-Arrow model 66 has a longer wheelbase than any other 1916 stock passenger car. Its wheelbase is 147½ inches. The Dile and Kearns have the shortest wheelbase, which is ninety inches. The average wheelbase for 1916 is 120 inches.

• • •

The Daimler Company, of Coventry, England, was first to take up the Knight engine. The inventor, Charles Y. Knight, of Chicago, interested this concern in his motor in 1908. At present the Knight motor is used in four makes of American cars, namely, Overland model 84, Moline, Stearns and Piliod.

Suffrage Auto Starts On 10,000 Mile Tour of Country

New York, April—The "Golden Flier," the little yellow runabout in which Mrs. Alice S. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson will tour the country under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has started on its journey after having been christened with a bottle of gasolene by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Association.

The tiny auto is painted bright yellow now, with bright, clean names of the large cities through which the route passes. When it comes back it won't be so clean, for the historic dust of twenty-four States is to be allowed to collect upon its mud-guards. It is well equipped for a long trip, with a sewing machine, fireless cooker and baby typewriter.

There is method in this. If any anti-suffragist down in Texas makes remarks about suffrage destroying women's feminine talents it will be Miss Richardson's cue to get out the sewing machine and run off an apron while the crowd waits. If, on the other hand, he says women have no brains, she will pull the typewriter and write him a poem.

BUICKS FAST RUN BRINGS OUT POINTS

Demonstrates Improvement in State Roads and Durability Of Medium Priced Car

The ability of a car to carry four passengers and travel 457 miles in ten hours, 47 minutes, not over a race course but over public roads connecting San Francisco with Los Angeles, should go a long way towards convincing the general public of two things: First, that the roads of California have been improved until they are among the best in the world; and, second, that the modern medium-priced automobile has been brought to a state of perfection undreamed of three years ago. It does not seem possible that a piece of machinery can be built strong enough to stand hammering over roads, both good and bad, at sixty miles an hour for hours at a time. This is exactly what the little Buick did when it traveled the 457 miles separating San Francisco and Los Angeles in ten hours and forty-seven minutes.

Forced Over Roads

In a record run of this nature it is impossible to slow the car down to any great extent when rough roads are encountered. In order to maintain a high average speed the car must be forced over roads at 45 or 50 miles an hour that would ordinarily be traveled at a rate of twelve to eighteen miles, and in order to avoid possible accidents which might occur in the daytime on account of traffic the entire distance must be traveled at night.

Some idea of the speed made by the Buick may be obtained from the fact that the time of the Lark, the fastest train between San Francisco and Los Angeles, was lowered three hours and it must be remembered that the Lark travels over steel rails and easy grades while the car was forced to push its way up long mountain grades, through streams and over miles of rough country roads. In speaking of the performance, C. S. Howard, Pacific Coast Distributor, said:

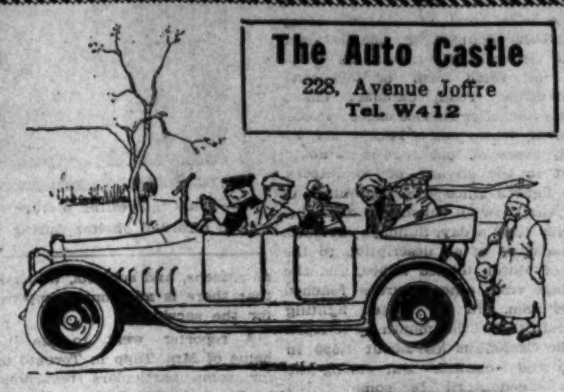
I doubt very much if an automobile was ever put to a harder test, and the remarkable condition of the little car at the finish of its long grind was no surprise to me. I had fully expected the car to arrive on schedule time and also expected it to cross the finishing mark without trouble. The mere fact that it lowered the record 1 hour and 23 minutes proves that no time was lost.

Proves Their Economy

A telephone message from Fresno advised me that the car would come through San Mateo about 6.15 o'clock Tuesday morning, and I decided to be on hand and pilot the crew into San Francisco, to make sure that they did not get caught in the early morning traffic which is particularly heavy on some of the Mission streets. I saw the car coming for almost a mile, but as there was no noise and no evidence of excessive speed I decided that it could not be the Los Angeles record car and only discovered that it was the record breakers when they were almost even with me, and when I jumped into the big Buick and started in pursuit I soon discovered that their seemingly slow speed was an optical illusion.

In lowering the Los Angeles-San Francisco record, the Buick certainly proved its claim to tire economy. The Goodyear cord tires with which the car was equipped did not give a minute's trouble on the entire trip, and in spite of the terrific strain which was thrown on them at times they are hardly scratched.

The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412



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New and Second - hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

NEW MODEL
ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.
THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

SAXON

THE NEW 11.9

The Most Economical Car.

When you buy a "SAXON" Two-Seater you practise true economy. You ensure that your motoring is done at the lowest possible cost.

A "SAXON" costs you less to run than any other car. It consumes less petrol—it runs 38 miles to an Imperial gallon. Its tyre is smaller—it runs 5,000 miles on one set of tyres.

You do not need a chauffeur. It starts easily. A girl can drive it.

Note these points in Saxon specifications—

Four cylinder engine (11.9R.A.C. rating) 69 x 102 m.m.
Bosch magneto-ignition
Lubrication by pump circulation
Cooling by thermo-syphon.
96 inch wheel-base; wood wheels, cantilever-type springs.
Hood adjustable, wind screen, domed mudguards, electric lighting and starting.

Streamline body

SOLE AGENTS

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI and HANKOW

2-A Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 3809

'BUYS' BARNUM-BAILEY SHOW FOR THREE DAYS

Overland Co., Arranges For Circus To Play Toledo Without Opening Ticket Wagon

Toledo, O., April 22.—For the first time in the history of the Barnum and Bailey Circus a three days' engagement will be played in Toledo without opening the ticket wagon. Vice-President H. E. Shepler of the Overland Automobile Company has made known to its 15,000 employees that he has made arrangements with Ringling Bros., owners of the Barnum and Bailey Circus, to bring their circus to Toledo for three days, commencing July 27, on which occasion each and every employee of the Overland Company will be furnished free tickets for himself and family, together with street car tickets to take them to and from the show grounds. In addition to this the employees' time will go on—they will not be docked for the time that they are at the circus—and everything will be free. The candy butchers will pass among them as usual, but all they will receive in return for their wares will be "thank you."

For these three days it is said that the Overland Company has contracted with the Ringlings to furnish the shows and refreshments for the sum of $20,000. No tickets whatsoever will be sold for these three days, and the six performances will be for the exclusive use for the Overland Company's employees, their families and guests.

This is unquestionably the largest number of passes of free tickets ever issued at one time to anything in the amusement line that the world has ever seen, and will no doubt stand unchallenged for some time to come.

LOUDEN TELLS 'PLOT' TO INVADE CANADA

Bigamist Says He was Asked To Lead 150,000 Germans Across Border

New York, May 1.—Max Lynar Louden, known to the Federal authorities as "Count Louden," told Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday a remarkable story of a plot formed among German reservists in this country to invade and seize Canada for the Kaiser. Louden made these revelations after Judge Rosalsky had sentenced him to the penitentiary for bigamy. As an episode of his highly romantic career, he described the plan to invade Canada with himself in command of 150,000 German reservists.

According to Louden, a group of very wealthy German-Americans created a fund of $16,000,000 with which to equip the expedition. As early as October, 1914, he said, they engaged him because of his superior knowledge of military tactics to lead the invasion. Many secret meetings were held in New York. Plans for the quick mobilization and equipment of a full army corps of German reservists now living in the United States were completed and the invasion was to take place this spring.

Suddenly—some time early last summer—the "count," according to the story which he told to Assistant District Attorney Minton yesterday, became convinced that such an enterprise would implicate the United States in a violation of neutrality. Being a naturalized citizen and "devoted to the preservation of democratic principles and American institutions," Louden said he decided to relinquish his command of the prospective invasion to some less scrupulous individual.

To clear his conscience of any perfidy involved even in the contemplation of such a plan, he said he hastened to Washington and had a conference with former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, to whom he submitted the plans for the invasion as he had worked them out to the minutest details. He urged the Secretary to make use of them in the event of a war between United States and England. According to his narrative, he also warned Mr. Garrison that the same army which had been secretly mobilized to invade Canada would turn its guns on the United States if there should be any break between this country and the Kaiser.

An Army of 150,000 Men

The plan to invade Canada as developed in a long series of secret meetings involved the organization of four divisions to comprise an army corps of 150,000, including two regiments of artillery and a regiment of sharpshooters. One division was to be mobilized with New York as a center, another with Philadelphia as a center, a third at Buffalo and a fourth in the vicinities of Detroit and Milwaukee. Assuming the disguise of singing societies and "scheutzen vereins," vast bodies of German reservists were to move within ten days' notice, from these various centers to the border of Lake Ontario for a "scheutzen and saengerfest."

To explain the appearance of so many thousands of Germans along various points of the lake front, Louden said, the leaders of the expedition had arranged to circulate throughout that part of the country advance notice of a German saengerfest. If suspicion could not be allayed in this way, they even intended to sing, for, accodring to Louden, a German could "sing or shoot" at a moment's notice. Once assembled in full force 120,000, with the rest held in reserve on this side of the frontier, were to embark some dark night on a fleet of eighty-four excursion boats.

Saxons Help Chase Villa

Saxon motor cars are playing a part in the chase of the United States troops after Pancho Villa, bandit and Mexican revolution leader.

Just as the sturdy race which gave them their name always played a prominent part in the warfare of the British Isles and the northern part of Europe, so are the motor cars giving their best to the service of Uncle Sam along the sluggish Rio Grande. At El Paso, Texas, where a large number of troops have been stationed since the border mobilization in 1913, three Saxon Motor cars were sold to United States army officers before the pursuit of Villa and they were used by the officers for trips about the border.

First Lieutenant Guy H. Wyman of the Eighth Cavalry is the owner of a Saxon Six and Second Lieutenants Welton M. Modisette and William A. Robarg of the Fifteen Cavalry both have Saxon Four roadsters.

When the United States decided to enter Mexico in pursuit of Villa and the border was thrown into a fever of excitement, these three officers found a practical use for their motor cars in patrol duty and messenger service in and about El Paso. The cars were pressed into service because they covered ground faster than a horse and because the sand and mesquite of the border country offered no obstruction to them.

At the same time F. O. Cavin, Saxon dealer at El Paso, placed three other machines at the service of the government. He took cars from his stock for this purpose and offered them to the army officers. Mr. Cavin hesitated a bit at doing this but finally decided to give them without consulting the factory. When he wired what he had done he had the unqualified approval of H. W. Ford, president and general manager of the Saxon company.

Mr. Ford is a strong believer in preparedness and has taken an active interest in the movement for military training in this country. He assured Mr. Cavin that the Saxon company stood ready to help the government in its great task of supplying the flying column of General Pershing.

The cars which were loaned to the army were all Saxon "Sixes" and they have found a ready use in the quartermaster corps. One of them is being used daily by a major of that department and it has traveled hundreds of miles in the last two weeks.

The sturdy construction of the Saxon motor cars makes them particular adaptable to the rough roads and prairies of the border country, according to Mr. Cavin. Their light weight permits them to travel through the sand and their mechanical perfection has given them a reliability that is needed for this sort of work. Except for the motor truck companies there are few motor cars being used by the forces now in Mexico. The country makes them less practical than horses for messenger work. On the border the motor car is feasible and Saxon has its place at the top among the types in use.

CHINA'S BAD ROADS

In 1914, the last year reported, China imported motor cars of a total value of $382,000, a slight gain over the preceding year. These small amounts are accounted for by the absence of roads in China, says a Consular report. There is not even a military road, which most ancient countries considered necessary; there are certain roads and courier routes throughout the country; but these are merely coolie tracks and mule paths, and are impassable to anything on wheels except a wheel-barrow. Except in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking, and parts of Shantung, no roads are to be found in any part of China. Shanghai is the only port where motoring is indulged in to any extent.

Figures Prove Value of Goodrich Wireless Tires

The B. F. Goodrich Company has finished checking its records of tires of other makes, which were replaced during 1915 by Goodrich Wireless Truck Tires, and announces that there were 14,000 such change-overs.

In 1914 there were 10,725, in 1913 6,357, and in 1912 3,591 tires of other makes were thus replaced.

"This is interesting information," says an official of the B. F. Goodrich Company, "and shows the growth of popularity of our tires. It is, of course, understood that a great many thousands of tires were sold to users of new trucks. The figures above represent simply the number of tires of other makes which apparently did not satisfy their purchasers, when compared with the mileage that Goodrich tires were giving."

More Motors Mean Greater Happiness

"While we cannot yet claim that automobiles carry more people than their two chief competitors in self-propelled vehicles, namely, the railroads and trolley cars, the day will come before many years when this will be true."

The foregoing prophecy is made by A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, who continues: "This prediction is made because of the far reaching and ever growing popularity of the automobile, its application to individual uses, its wide range of action, its economy, privacy, charm and healthfulness.

"The automobile is 'par excellence' the vehicle of every man and his family, for business as well as pleasure. The motorist clings not to the beaten paths, but traverses the highways and byways of the country, and goes wherever he chooses. He increases the scope of his world, enlarges his knowledge of men and conditions, and thereby broadens his experience and ability, and becomes a happier and more prosperous citizen.

"Railroads and trolley lines do not afford man such travelling facilities and pleasures, chiefly because they follow beaten paths, run on fixed time schedules and compel men to travel in a body without privacy and often in discomfort, as witness crowded cars, bad air and the unhappy straphanger.

"Within the past decade the automobile industry, including the allied industries which furnish steel, aluminum, brass, leather, hair, glass, textiles, rubber, electrical appliances, &c., has developed from almost nothing to fourth place in the industries of America."

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SHANGHAI

Willys Discusses The Good Roads Movement

Shows That Auto Is Behind Wholesome Mania For Better Highway

The awakening of public interest to the importance of good roads in this country was given its chief impetus through the agency of the automobile, according to John N. Willys, president of The Willys-Overland Company, who has made an exhaustive study of the good roads subject.

"The amount of money spent in this country last year on highway construction amounted to approximately $350,000,000 but this huge expenditure was more than offset by the fact that land values in most localities were increased anywhere from 100 to 400 per cent by the road improvements. If an equal amount of money is put into road improvements each year for the next ten years, the United States will be able to boast of more than a half million miles of good roads representing a cost of $3,500,000,000 and an apreciation in land values of fully $25,000,000,000.

"The big trunk lines such as the Lincoln Highway and Dixie Highway never would have been started had it not been for the motor car," says Mr. Willys. "And these two, I believe to be but the forerunners of others that in time will give the United States as fine a system of highways as can be found in the world.

"What the coming of the automobile has accomplished in the way of road improvement work during the past ten years is nothing compared to what it will do in the future. When you stop to consider that there is more than one motor vehicle to every fifty people in this country, it is easy to understand the tremendous interest taken in the good roads movement.

"With over two million cars in use at the present time and with an additional 1,200,000 planned for the year 1916, it is only logical to believe that in the years to come the proportion of good roads in the United States will be far in excess of what it is today.

"Figures compiled by experts show that only ten per cent of our public roads are improved, while in many states the improved roads number less than five per cent. And, had it not been for the motor cars, this percentage would be still lower, for during the past ten years we have built more good roads than in our previous history.

However before the end of September the factory had fulfilled the prediction of its president. Not only did Mr. Willys make good on his 600 car a day program but he increased the manufacturing facilities of the plant so that it is now possible to build 1,000 machines every twenty four hours.

Time after time he has pitted his business judgment against that of experts in some particular line and the result invariably has been the same.

Before the war sent prices soaring, the material market was at normal. Many manufacturers bought only enough of the raw products to last them through the next season. Willys, however decided to take advantage of the low prices and the result is that while most every automobile manufacturer in the country is clamoring today for materials at any price, the Overland is provided with ample supplies to take care of its entire 1916 production.

On aluminum alone The Willys-Overland Company has been able to save three and one half million dollars while the saving on steel amounts to another million. It is due primarily to these economies that the Toledo concern was able to deduct fifty five dollars from the original price of its Model 83B, even in the face of a rising material market

Some idea of the rapid growth of the Overland factory can be gained from the fact that in June the total number of buildings contained 79 acres of floor space while at present there are 4,486,680 square feet or more than a hundred acres of floor space available for manufacturing purposes.

Super-Six Has The Ideal Motor

The one point on which all automobile engineers have been agreed for some time is that the light six-cylinder motor is the ideal type provided that vibration could be practically eliminated. With vibration conquered, such a motor would be one of the greatest possible endurance. The reduction of vibration to practically zero has at last been attained by the Hudson Motor Car Company in its new model, The Supper-Six, on which a basic patent has been granted by the United States government.

The Super-Six now in the hands of owners is proving itself a car superior to any emergency, of surprising flexibility and power, such as was never before experienced. It proved its endurance in a 7,000-mile road test in which it crossed the Rockies, the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a 1,350-mile track test. At the conclusion of each, this seven-passenger stock car showed not the slightest trace of wear on the bearings. It delivered as much horse-power after as it did before. The super-Six develops 76 horse-power entirely through the great reduction of vibration. The power formerly wasted in vibration has been saved for propulsive purposes.

New York Stirred By Strange Gas Substitute

Next to the war, there's nothing at present that will get as much publicity from the daily papers as gasoline and the attempts to make it cheaper.

During the past few days New Yorkers have been treated to whole columns of excitement telling of a mysterious green liquid which when poured into water will make a motor fuel "as good as" the best gasoline, only much cheaper.

The inventor of the excitement is Louis Enricht of Farmingdale, L. I., and the green liquid—there's the rub! What is that green liquid?

Enricht's invention is as follows:

Take a gallon of water, pour in an ounce of the mysterious green liquid, dump the mixture in an automobile fuel tank and the car will run as if it had a good grade of gasoline to burn.

Reporters by the score have interviewed the inventor; representatives of big companies have witnessed the "demonstrations"—the result was the same.

The car, sometimes belonging to the inventor sometimes to one of the interviewers, would run on the water mixture.

However, when the inventor used another man's car, he inserted "electrodes" into the water to "assist in the formation of hydrogen"; when he used his own car, he claimed the electrodes weren't necessary.

"New lamps for old"

was the cry of the villain in "Aladdin and the Lamp." "New tyres for old" is the cry of the

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Supplies Best Aid America Can Give, Says M. Thomas

Head of France's War Industry Thinks Our Part in War Would Be Furnishing Munitions, Not an Army, to the Allies

By Lincoln Eyre

(Special Staff Correspondent of The World)

Paris, April 25.—The effect upon American munition shipments to the allies of a rupture between the United States and Germany, French experiments with destructive gases, the amazing increase in French artillery strength at Verdun and the actual presence at the front of the newest monster ordnance—the 440-millimetre (15.7-inch) siege gun, were among the subjects touched upon in an enlightening conversation it has been my privilege to have with Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

Could Get Supplies Outside U. S.

"The Master of the Forge," as he has come to be called throughout all France, prefers, like all good workmen, to talk about his job, and, of course, Verdun is uppermost in his thoughts. Yet he has found time to follow closely President Wilson's controversy with Wilhelmstrasse, and his approval of the President's present attitude is readily discernible.

"It has been said the entry of the United States into the war would embarrass the allies by restricting their supplies of war material from America. Do you believe that?" I asked M. Thomas.

"That is for the United States to decide," came the swift reply. The Minister of Munitions, despite his scholarly appearance, talks and acts like the head of a big corporation on a busy day in Wall Street.

"If the American Government," he went on, "should take over the entire American output of munitions and raw material for their manufacture, it certainly might prove a source of temporary embarrassment. We should be obliged to seek another field, which, of course, could be found without insurmountable difficulty.

Expects Aid to the Allies

"But to my mind"—M. Thomas fondled lovingly the cap of a big shell on his desk—"if your Government goes to the extreme in settling its disagreement with Germany, it must strive to bring about Germany's defeat, for only thus can peace and recognition of human rights be encompassed. And I cannot see that the United States can achieve this end more speedily than by supplying Germany's active foemen with shells and steel.

"You have no point of direct contact with the German Empire should you find yourselves at War. Your situation would be like that of Japan since the fall of Kiaochow.

"Hence your only immediate means of assuring to the American people and to humanity at large the rights which Germany has so wantonly violated would be by providing arms and ammunition wherewith Great Britain and France could enforce these rights. American shells and American guns in the hands of French artillerymen would be quite sufficient."

Two Years to Make an Army

"Would the allies count upon military assistance from the United States in the event of it becoming at war with Germany?"

"I cannot say as to that. How long would it take the United States to build up an army the size of those engaged in this struggle? Two years, perhaps, more or less. Gen. Joffre has often expressed to me his approbation of the British troops; yet one mustn't forget it has taken England a year and a half to organize an army strong enough to make itself felt—and England had no Mexico to face when it entered the war."

I recalled to M. Thomas that last February the Ministry of Munitions informed The World that no American-made shells had yet been fired from French guns, and inquired if that were still a fact.

It was the third time The World had laid this query before the Master of the Forge, and he smiled broadly as he responded.

"It is still true. But there are some shells now en route from America, and I hope that if no submarine intervenes they will be flying toward the enemy from French guns in a month or so. I'll take care to let you know about it too."

Thinks French Gas Effective

A few days ago an officer friend fresh from the front told me of French experiments with a new gas on the Champagne sector. I asked the Minister of Munitions about it.

"There have been experiments," he replied frankly—he is much franker than the average American business magnate, whom he resembles—"and they have been highly satisfactory. The staff experts tell me that when our gas was carried over the German lines near Rheims by a favorable wind, all sound ceased behind their trenches altogether. Just before their batteries had been bombarding heavily, I believe their losses were very heavy.

"The Germans had a big lead over us in the manufacture of gases, owing to their superiority in the chemical industry, but I am glad to say we now have several establishments given over entirely to the production of a phyxiating gas, German fiendishness has forced us to have recourse to this weapon, but I can't say I consider it of primary importance.

Two Gases Make One Cloud

"Its successful use depends too much on conditions, and nowadays our protection against it is such it can have no effect, except in initial surprise attacks. The proof is that the Germans, though depending on lachrymogenous (tear-producing) and asphyxiating shells liberally, have attempted no attacks with clouds in all the Verdun fighting."

Beyond confirming my impression that the gas cloud tried out in Champagne was kept close to the earth by another gas which hung above it, wet-blanket like, M. Thomas went into no details concerning its technical aspects.

He was also inclined to be a bit taciturn about the new colossus, the 400-millimetre, two of the Brobdingnagian shells of which flank the portals of Claridge's Hotel, in which the Ministery of Munitions is housed.

"All I can authorize you to say about that is that some of the 400's are actually at the disposal of the Commander in Chief in the zone of the armies," he observed cautiously, and then added briskly, "It is an exaggeration to say the Germans use guns of caliber greater than 210 (8.3-inch) in artillery preparation against trenches or in open field fighting.

"The 305 (12-inch), about which so much has been written, is much too cumbersome for operations other than against forts like Douaumont and Vaux. We have no evidence of any German quick-firing heavy gun—if they have one, its effects haven't been noticed.

"But it is a fact they have largely discarded their 77 field gun, although we are using our 75's to an ever-increasing extent. I consider the 75 still the finest artillery arm in the war from the standpoint of scientific precision and perfection.

"In comparing French and German ordnance, one mustn't forget our shells contain a far higher proportion of explosive. For instance, our 75 shell has as much as their 150 (5.9-inch) and our 155 is equal to their 210.

American Ammunition Coming In

"Another point—the Germans keep emphasizing the undenied fact of their possession of our mineral reservoirs in Northern France, but they overlook, in prating about the handicap this imposes on us, the existence of a country called the United States, from which we have been getting all the surplus metal we need, and which is gradually supplying us with the finished product in ammunition as well."

Here M. Thomas launched into a somewhat technical description of the present mineral strength of France, which showed his grasp of metallurgy to be as comprehensive as was his knowledge of sociology before the war—for he was a Socialist scholar and thinker before he became the biggest business man in France.

Eventually I mentioned to him that Mr. Von Wiegand had reported in The World that the French at Verdun had begun returning the German fire shot for shot.

"I am glad the truth has been acknowledged from the other side," he exclaimed. "Apart from its other aspects, Verdun has been unprecedented as a gunnery combat and, the German effort has been and still is simply colossal.

Have Caught Up at Verdun

"In no previous battle have the batteries on both sides suffered more from the direct shell-fire of their adversaries. The Germans had the superiority at the start, but we have caught up with them, and yet have been able to keep many heavy guns in reserve. As regards ammunition, we were obliged, in the early days of the offensive, to draw on our reserve stock, but we have since been able not only to make up the depletion, but even to add to the reserve.

"This means we are able to meet all the Verdun requirements in shells by our daily producion, and at the same time our reserve is mounting daily."

"And the war as a whole?" I asked in conclusion.

"My confidence is undiminished. So long as they work together, the allies hold the whip hand, and will continue to wield the lash until the day of final victory."

A 'Hare-raising' Incident

Br'er Rabbit shivered a trifle, and impatiently scratched his left ear, as he sat in the light snow beside a bush. Molly was late tonight. He'd fix her for keeping him waiting in the cold.

Other rabbits went hopping by, bent on pleasure or business as the case chanced to be. None of them had ever seen a meat market. Neither had Br'er Rabbit; rabbits that saw meat markets didn't come back to tell about it. Nevertheless, the fact that meat markets closed at 10 o'clock on Saturday nights had a direct bearing on the subsequent untimely demise of Br'er Rabbit.

Doctor Taylor, of High Point, North Carolina, owns a Ford. As a result, he and the Mrs. Doctor journeyed over to Greensboro, stayed a little later than they had intended, and then pointed the muzzle of their trusty Ford to the home precinct.

A short distance out, the wife gave a gasp. She had just remembered that there was no meat at home for the Sunday repast, and—the food shops closed early. The situation demanded heroic measures; things certainly looked bad for the Doctor's Sunday dinner. Necessity came to his aid, and gave birth to an original idea.

There was a bright moon that night, and numerous rabbits had been seen playing along the road. The Ford had a reputation for doing almost anything. Why not let it be a houn' dog, and catch the Sunday meal?

Just about this time they struck the vicinity of Br'er Rabbit. Around a bend in the road came a huge purring demon with glaring eyes and a squawk like nothing Br'er Rabbit had ever heard.

The unexpected sight paralyzed him for a moment—then Br'er Rabbit up and hiked himself down the middle of the road. The glaring eyes pursued him; when Br'er Rabbit opened up another notch, the roaring devil let out two. The first hundred was covered in a little less than nothing flat. And then Br'er Rabbit committed a tactical error—he tried to turn out to the left. The ground was slippery, and going eighty miles an hour—or less—he skidded. In about half a second the Ford car was astride Br'er Rabbit's neck, Molly was minus a lover, but the Sunday dinner was provided for.

Doctor Taylor claims this is a true incident, and we have no reason to doubt his word.

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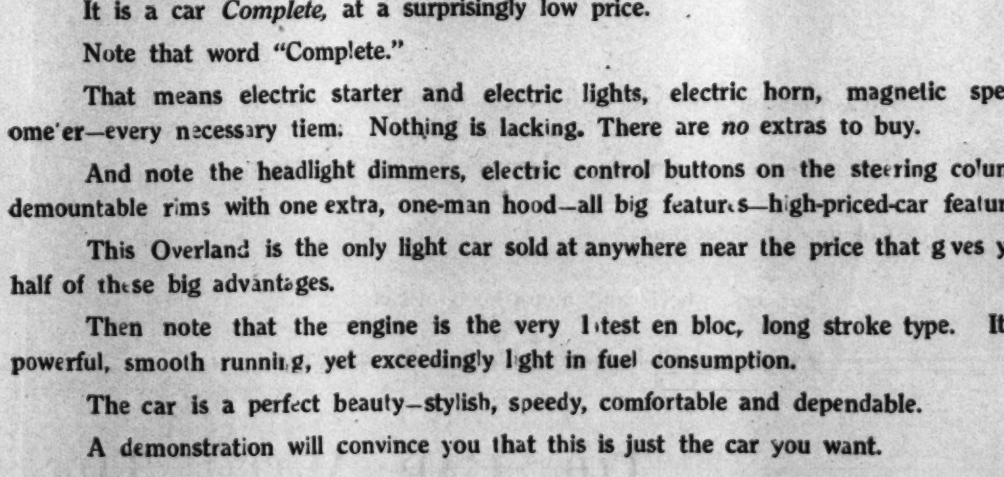

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The Funny Tragic Age Of 'Seventeen' By Booth Tarkington

It took Booth Tarkington, of course, to set really before us the agonies and ecstasies of "Seventeen"—that funny tragic age which changes so utterly with the viewpoint of years. We who are old can smile at poor William, who passing swiftly from a misogynistic state of "Girls could all die, I wouldn't notice," to rapturous, behind locked doors musing:

"Oh, eyes!" he whispered softly, in that cool privacy and shelter from the world. "Oh, eyes of blue!"

The mirror of a dressing table sent him the reflection of his own eyes, which were also blue; and he gazed upon them and upon the rest of his image the while he ate bread and butter and apple sauce and sugar. Thus, watching himself eat, he continued to stare dreamily at the mirror until the bread and butter and apple sauce and sugar had disappeared, whereupon he rose and approached the dressing table to study himself at greater advantage.

"He assumed as repulsive an expression as he could command, at the same time making the kingly gesture of one who repels unwelcome attentions, and it is beyond doubt that he was thus acting a little scene of indifference. Other symbolic dramas followed, though an observer might have been puzzled for a key to some of them. One, however, would have proved easily intelligible: his expression having altered to a look of pity and contrition, he turned from the mirror, and walking slowly to a chair across the room, used his right hand in a peculiar manner, seeming to stroke the air at a point about ten inches above the back of the chair. 'There, there, little girl, he said in a low, gentle voice, 'I didn't know you cared!'

"Then, with a rather abrupt dismissal of this theme, he returned to the mirror and, after a questioning scrutiny, nodded solemnly, forming with his lips the word, "The real thing"—"The real thing at last!' He meant that, after many imitations had imposed upon him, Love—the real thing—had come to him in the end. And as he turned away he murmured, "And even her name—unknown!'

* * *

"William, seated upon a stool at her feet, gazed up at the amber head, divinely splashed by the rain of moonlight. The fire with which she spoke stirred him as few things had ever stirred him. He knew she had just revealed a side of herself which she reserved for only the chosen few who were capable of understanding her, and he fell into a hushed rapture. It seemed to him that there was a sacredness about this moment, and he sought vaguely for something to say that would live up to it and not be out of keeping. Then, like an inspiration, there came into his head some words he had read that day and thought beautiful. He had found them beneath an illustration in a magazine, and he spoke them almost instinctively.

"'It was wonderful of you to say that to me,' he said. 'I shall never forget it!'

"William's gravity became more and more profound. 'Don't you think love is a sacred thing?'

"'Don't you think love is sacred?' he repeated in the deepest tone of which his vocal cords were capable.

"'Ess,' said Miss Pratt.

"'I do!' William was emphatic. I think love is the most sacred thing there is. I don't mean some kind of love. I mean real love. You take some kinds of people, I don't believe they ever know what real love means. They talk about it maybe, but they don't understand it. Love is something nobody can understand unless they feel it and—and if they don't understand it they don't feel it. Don't you think so?'

"'Ess.'

"'Love,' William continued, his voice lifting and thrilling to the great theme—'love is something nobody can ever have but one time in their lives, and if they don't have if then, why prob'ly they never will.'

* * *

"One afternoon, having locked his door to secure himself against intrusion on the part of his mother or Jane, William seated himself at his writing table and from a drawer therein took a small cardboard box which he uncovered, placing the contents in view before him upon the table. (How meagre, how chilling a word is 'contents'!) In the box were:

A faded rose.

Several other faded roses disintegrated into leaves.

Three withered "four leaf clovers."

A white ribbon still faintly smelling of violets.

A small silver shoe buckle.

A large pearl button.

A small pearl button.

A tortoise shell hairpin.

A cross section from the heel of a small slipper.

A stringy remnant, probably once an improvised wreath of daisies.

Four or five withered dandelions.

Other dried vegetation, of a nature now indistinguishable.

"William gazed reverently upon this junk of precious souvenirs, then from the inner pocket of his coat he brought forth, warm and crumpled, a lumpish cluster of red geranium blossoms, still aromatic and not quite dead, though naturally, after three hours of such intimate confinement, they wore an unmistakable look of suffering. With a tenderness which his family had never observed in him since that piteous day in his fifth year when he tried to mend his broken doll, William laid the geranium blosssoms in the cardboard box among the botanical and other relics.

"His gentle eyes showed what the treasures mean to him. . . .

* * *

"The heart of William had behaved tumultuously the summer long, whenever his eyes beheld those pickets of the Parcher fence, but now it outdid all its previous riotings. He was forced to open his mouth and gasp for breath, so deep was his draught of that young wine, romance. Yonder—somewhere in the breath taking radiance—danced his queen with all her court about her. Queen and court, thought William, and nothing less exorbitant could have expressed his feeling. For seventeen needs only some paper lanterns and fiddle and a pretty girl—and Versailles is all there!

"The moment was so rich that William crossed the street with a slower step. His mood changed, an exaltation had come upon him, though he was never for an instant unaware of the tragedy beneath all this worldly show and glamour. It was the last night of the divine visit; tomorrow the town would lie desolate, a hollow shell in the dust, without her. Miss Pratt would be gone—gone utterly—gone away on the train! But tonight was just beginning and tonight he would dance with her; he would dance and dance with her—he would dance and dance like mad! He and she, poetic and fated pair, would dance on and on! They would be intoxicated by the lights—the lights, the flowers and the music. Nay, the flowers might droop, the lights might go out, the music cease and dawn come—she and he would dance recklessly on—on—on!

"A sense of picturesqueness—his own picturesqueness—made him walk rather the atrically as he passed the groups of humble onlookers outside the picket fence. Many of these turned to stare at the belated guest, and William was unconscious neither of their low estate nor his own quality as a patrician man about town in almost perfectly fitting evening dress. A faint, cold smile was allowed to appear upon his lips and a fragment from a story he had read came momentarily to his mind. . . .

Through the gaping crowds the young Augustan noble was borne down from the Palatine, scornful in his jewelled litter.

"Almost sternly William left these squalid lives behind him and passed to the festal gateway."

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Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

C. G. O. Enklaar, Manager.

Questions Answered

The Gladstone Administration

W. P. C.—The Gladstone administrations numbered four. The first from 1868 to 1874; second, 1880-85; third, February 6 to July 20, 1886; fourth, August, 1892, to March 3, 1894. Gladstone, at this time, was in his eighty-fifth year. You are correct in claiming that Mr. Gladstone refused an earldom. The honor was declined on June 16, 1885.

Swedenborgians

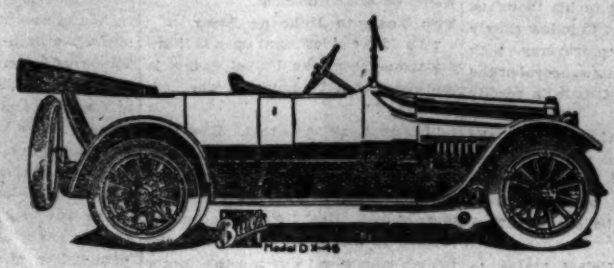
O. H. M.—There is not room here to give an account of the Swedenborgian belief. Suppose you read Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion." The Swedenborgian ministers, or any one of them, will be glad to supply you with Swedenborg's works without cost to you.

UNIVERSITY FOR MYSORE

According to an Indian paper just to hand, the progressive State of Mysore will shortly be provided with a Government University. It will be a federation of two colleges under a common government with headquarters at Mysore, the capital of the State. A special feature of the University will be the importance given to the study of the vernaculars, the teaching of English being of necessity considerably reduced and simplified. H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore will be the chancellor of the new institution. It may be noticed *en passant* that His Highness' brother-in-law, Prince Katarajah, is now in Japan studying the educational system there.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS

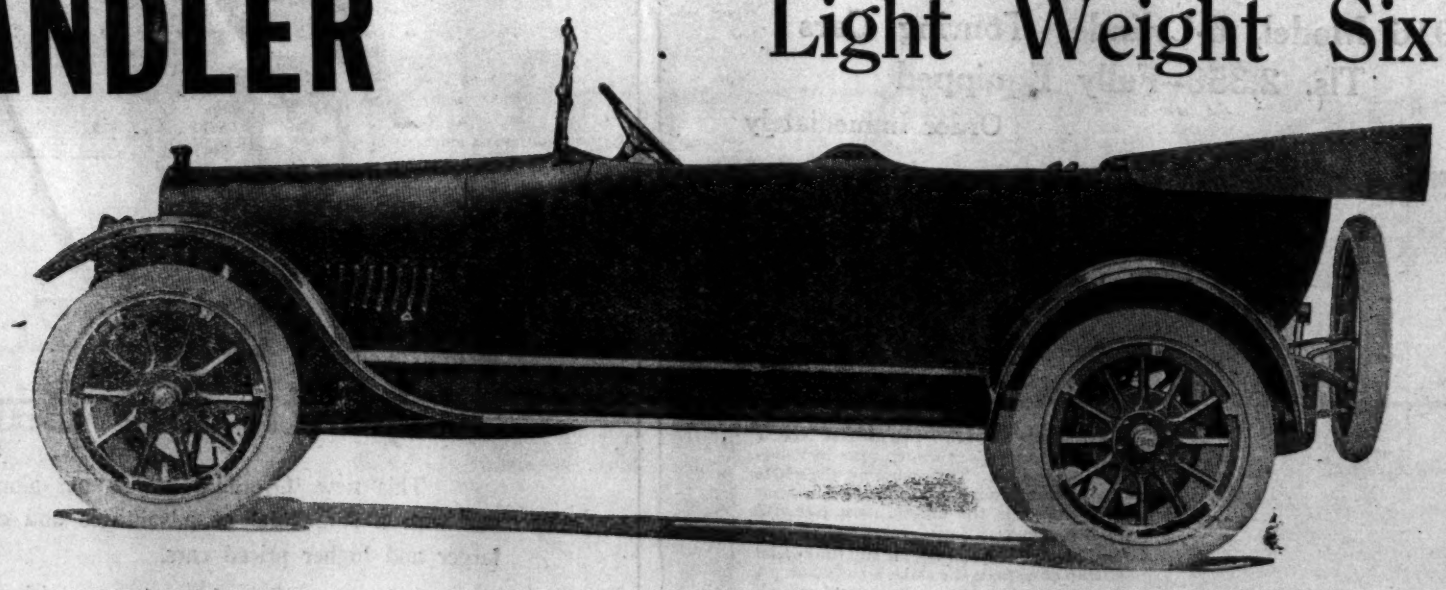


On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

THE CHANDLER Light Weight Six



It is impossible to describe the beauty of the

NEW & GREATER

CHANDLER

New tonneau cowl-type body—absolutely the last word in body design.

Finest long-grain, semi-glazed, genuine leather upholstery.

Colour: Chandler-Blue

Fenders, wheels and motor-hood—Black

Lamps and all hardware—Black, with nickel trims.

Highest type equipment, including:

Gray and Davis Separate Unit Starting and Lighting System
Bosch High-Tension Magneto
Stewart Vacuum Gasolene System
Multiple Dry Disc Clutch
Full-Floating Rear Axle, with annular ball bearings throughout
Spiral-Cut, Nickel-Steel, Bevel Gear Drive.

THE CAR WITH THE MARVELLOUS MOTOR

THE STAR GARAGE CO.

'PHONE FOR DEMONSTRATION. 125 Bubbling Well Road. TELEPHONE WEST 197.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 4, 1916

KIANGWAN TRACK RECORDS BROKEN

Banzai Wins Derby In 3.10 3/5, Lowering the Mark Nearly Two Seconds

HOMEFIELD ALSO WINNER

Lowers Sir Derek's Time For Seven Furlongs; Mr. Vida On Five Winners

Excepting only from the ponies' point of view, for the iron course must have been very trying to them, everything at Kiangwan was ideal, yesterday. It was glorious weather, the heat being toned down by a strong wind and a big crowd attended.

The racing was close and exciting and there were few surprises. Two records were broken, the big race, the Derby, a mile and a half, being won by Banzai in 3.10 3/5, the previous best being Heroism's 3.12 1/5 and Homefield, under Mr. Hill, finished up the card by lowering Sir Derek's record of 1.47 3/5, doing the seven furlongs in 1.47.

Of Banzai, it must be assumed that the stable knew a lot, for it was a rank outsider, yet it only paid $29 on the pari-mutuel.

The feature of the race was the splendid way in which Mr. Johnstone handled the hitherto unbeaten Black Diamond. The huge pony went out with a burden of 174 lbs and made all the running—but was so carefully nursed that it was well in the finish. The weight told, however and three passed it very close home. It was a very gallant effort.

Now of Mr. Vida. Seldom has he had such a day. He opened with the hat trick, winning the first three races. He was not out in the steeplechase, but in the Derby he had a third and the sixth race he won with the wild Patriot, beating Castlefield ridiculously!

The next race was Sandiway's, which Mr. Vida just won from Mr. Johnstone on Wakefield. Then came another third and in the last event he was unplaced—only once. The results follow:

1.—The Shotover Plate. Value $200. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a 5 furlongs race, since 1st January, 1916, 7 lbs. extra and of 2 or more such races, 10 lbs. extra. Non-Winners of ½ mile or 5 furlongs Races allowed 3 lbs.—5 furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. Elgettus' ches. How Much, Mr. F. R. Vida	152	1
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes	165	2
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. W. Hill	155	3

Also ran:—Driver (Mr. Johnstone), Recommendation (Mr. T. L. Hu), Swanee (Mr. Heard), Neptune (Mr. Hickling), Loofield (Mr. J. Liou), The Giddy Bird (Mr. S. P. Ma), Cardington (Mr. H. F. Hu), The Nautical Bird (Mr. C. T. Chu), Can Pass (Mr. T. U. Yih).

Swanee broke the line, but could not hold its advantage in the straight, How Much getting up to win half a length from Niblick, with Homefield beaten another head.—Time, 1.12 1/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $19.20. Places, 1st $7.40, 2nd $7.70, 3rd $13.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 134, 2nd 216, 3rd 56.

2.—The Juvenile Plate.—Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra.—1 mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Fay's grey Wynona, Mr. F. R. Vida	158	1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Tuki Tuki, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155	2
Mr. Three Stars' bay Anticipation, Mr. J. Johnstone	155	3

Also ran:—Gros Papa (Mr. Springfield), Peter Pieman (Mr. T. L. Hu), The Poetical Bird (Mr. J. Hayes), Bonbon (Mr. T. U. Yih), Throwaway (Mr. J. Liou), Paulism (Mr. H. F. Hu), Memory (Mr. C. T. Chu).

Tuki Tuki made most of the running.

(Continued on Page 2)

S.C.C. AND RECS IN A DRAWN MATCH

Clifford Retires Capt. Barrett At 41 By Making a Circus Catch

TURNER'S NEAR-CENTURY

Billings Scores 44 Not Out, And Shines as Bowler; Other Matches

S.C.C. v. S.R.C.

The Recreation Club entertained the S.C.C. yesterday when an excellent game of cricket took place. Both sides turned out strong elevens and on paper the Recs, with Barrett, Ollerdessen and Quayle, looked like the winners. But all sorts of things take place in cricket and so the game ended in a draw with the S.C.C. in the better position.

The Recs took the field at 2.30 p.m. and Moule and Turner faced the bowling of Quayle and Torry Wilson. Runs came slowly and when the former had gathered 8 he was unlucky in playing an express from Quayle on to his wicket. Hawkings followed and the bowler just mentioned put down a delivery which jumped, hitting the batsman on the arm. He had to retire but was allowed to continue his innings later in the afternoon.

Turner, with things looking black for his side, played sound and safe cricket. He took and gave no chances. Wickets fell rapidly until Billings became associated with Turner. These two bastmen by some fine play placed the S.C.C. in a position of safety. Turner was bowled by Quayle when he had scored 90 but Billings continued to place the ball to the boundary until he had 44 to his credit. Whitehead made 17, chiefly by some big hitting.

The Recs, with a little less than 2 hours play in front of them, sent Barrett and Milner to face the S.C.C. bowlers, Billings and Whitehead. The pitch did all manner of curious things and the bowlers, keeping a good length, kept the scoring down for some time. Milner was the first to go from a good ball of Whitehead's but with Tom Wallace to assist him Barrett began to open his shoulders. He did not seem as confident as usual and many of his hits went high. He had scored 41 when he sent a ball from Whitehead careering somewhere near the sun. Clifford shouted to the fielders to leave it to him. They did and he judged it to a nicety bringing off one of the most brilliant catches seen for many a long day. Barrett retired.

Quayle and Ollerdessen both went in quick succession with the score still a good deal under the 100. But the veteran Wallace kept pegging away in tip-top fashion and thanks to his steady work and some brisk hitting on the part of Prince (15) and Cooper (11) the game had to be called a draw, the S.R.C. scoring 125 with the last man in to the Club's 198.

The fielding on both sides was good and the bowling reached a high order. Billings, who bowled throughout the entire Recs innings, did some of the best work of the match. He took 4 wickets.

Scores:

1st Innings S.C.C.

W. H. Moule, b. Quayle	8
W. C. D. Turner, b. Quayle	90
W. J. Hawkings, c. Barrett, b. T. Main	10
E. W. Stagg, c. and b. T. W. R. Wilson	7
E. G. Tait, c. Prince, b. T. Main	0
S. Walker, l.b.w., b. T. W. R. Wilson	5
W. C. G. Clifford, b. T. W. R. Wilson	1
G. M. Billings, not out	44
H. D. Hilliard, c. T. W. R. Wilson, b. T. Main	4
P. T. Hollander, b. Quayle	5
C. C. Whitehead, b. Quayle	17
Extras	7
Total	198

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Quayle	13.2	0	50	4
T. W. R. Wilson	13	1	61	3
F. Milner	6	1	27	0
T. Main	12	0	53	3
H. B. Ollerdessen	1	1	—	—

1st Innings S.R.C.

Capt. Barrett, c. Clifford, b. Whitehead	41
F. Milner, b. Whitehead	10
T. Wallace, c. Walker, b. Stagg	23
J. Quayle, b. Billings	6
H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Moule, b. Billings	1
J. R. Main, b. Billings	0
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Billings	3
T. Main, c. and b. Stagg	10
E. Prince, st. Turner, b. Stagg	15
H. J. Cooper, not out	11
W. J. Haynes, not out	0
Extras	5
Total 9 wickets	125

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	W.
G. M. Billings	18	5	4
C. C. Whitehead	9	3	2
W. C. G. Clifford	4	1	—
E. W. Stagg	5	0	3

The S.C.C. 2nd XI. v. B.A.T.

This match took place on the S.C.C. ground and proved a triumph for C. E. M. Thomson who scored his first century in local cricket. He was also particularly smart in the field. The B.A.T. found the bowling of Cumming and Grimshaw much too good and could only gather 41 against the S.C.C. 167.

B.A.T. C. C. Innings

J. J. Ellis, c. Thomson, b. E. O. Cumming	0
H. Langley, run out	0
H. G. Boyling, b. Grimshaw	0
L. H. Steward, c. Cooke, b. Cumming	1
W. C. Foster, b. Grimshaw	0
H. E. Brewer, c. Ross, b. Grimshaw	14
G. F. E. Norris, c. Cheetham, b. Cumming	8
V. L. Fairley, c. Ross, b. Grimshaw	1
A. M. A. Hansen, c. and b. Cumming	2
H. Moore, b. Cumming	2
E. F. Thorpe, not out	0
Sundries	13
Total	41

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. O. Cumming	8.3	4	9	5
R. Grimshaw	8	2	18	4

2nd XI. S.C.C. Innings

C. E. M. Thomson, not out	100
W. J. Monk, b. Hansen	14
E. O. Cumming, b. Norris	2
A. J. Daniels, l.b.w., b. Ellis	12
G. Howell, c. Thorpe, b. Ellis	1
J. H. Teesdale, c. Steward, b. Foster	18
C. P. Scott, b. Langley	5
Sundries	15
Total	167

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. M. A. Hansen	8	—	42	1
G. F. E. Norris	7	—	33	1
H. Langley	9.1	—	25	1
J. J. Ellis	7	—	23	2
W. C. Foster	7	1	22	1
L. H. Steward	2	—	7	—

S. N. Railway R. C. v. Police II.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Recreation Club is going very strong this season, and the Chinese members are taking a keener interest in the various sports, particularly tennis in which game they have some very proficient players.

Several interesting competitions in tennis, lawn bowls, croquet, quoits, etc., have been arranged for the season, and a record number of entries received.

The turf at Markham Road is in splendid condition, and the difficulty experienced in former years in getting to and from the ground has been removed.

The cricket team possesses some very promising players, and matches have so far been arranged with the Municipal Police II eleven, Shanghai Cricket Club II, St. Andrew's, Parsee, British-American Tobacco and the Public School Old Boys clubs.

Yesterday afternoon, the match with the Police seconds proved most exciting, the Railway men proving the winners by the narrow margin of one run.

The scores are given below:

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

B. L. Cheetham, c. Treacher, b. Spottiswoode	3
W. Manley, c. and b. Robertson	27
C. L. W. Bailey, c. Mason b. Robertson	3
F. L. Mulvey, c. and b. Spottiswoode	8
P. D. Sullivan, c. Bridgen, b. Sale	10
C. L. G. Wayne, c. Rock, b. Robertson	0
H. Morgan, c. and b. Sale	1
W. C. Ho, c. and b. Sale	0
F. Lunstan, c. Treacher, b. Sale	2
O. S. Mousley, c. and b. Robertson	1
F. Kieffe, not out	2
Extras	0
Total	57

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. Spottiswoode	6	1	17	3
T. S. Fry	6	0	23	0
G. Sale	5	2	6	4
J. Robertson	4	0	11	3

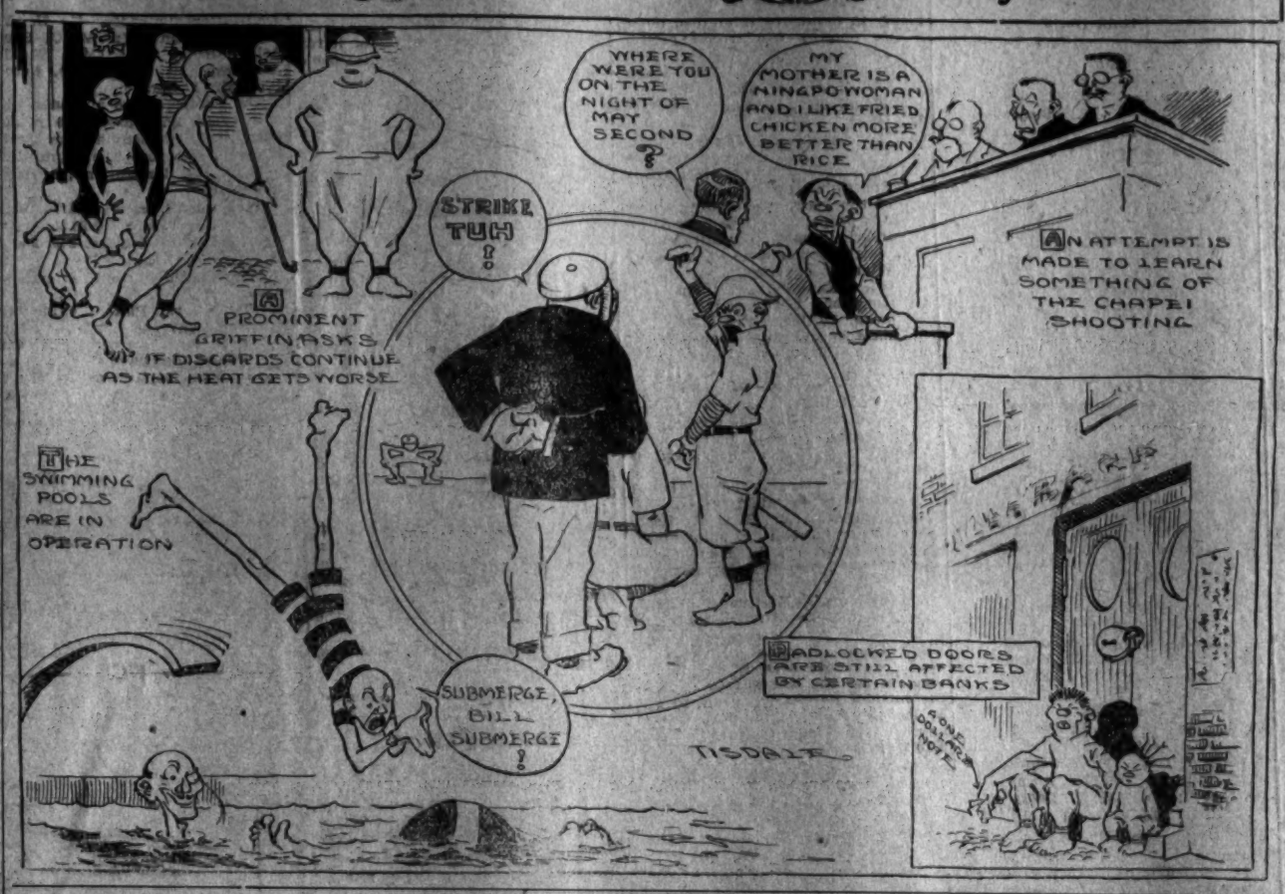
The Shanghai Municipal Police

J. F. Prosser, c. and b. Cheetham	4
W. E. Fairbairn, c. Manley, b. Cheetham	4
C. Doyle, c. and b. Manley	2
E. C. Rock, c. and b. Manley	1
T. S. Fry, c. Bailey, b. Cheetham	6
J. Robertson, c. Bailey, b. Cheetham	6
T. W. Spottiswoode, c. Cheetham, b. Manley	4
G. Sale, c. Mulvey, b. Manley	1
J. T. Treacher, leg before b. Manley	12
J. Mason, not out	11
F. Bridgen, c. Bailey, b. Bailey	3
Extras	2
Total	56

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. T. Manley	9	1	30	5
B. L. Cheetham	8	2	22	4
C. L. W. Bailey	1	0	2	1

Unscrambling The News By Tisdale


WHERE WERE YOU ON THE NIGHT OF MAY SECOND?
MY MOTHER IS A NINGPO WOMAN AND I LIKE FRIED CHICKEN MORE BETTER THAN RICE
STRIKE TUCH?
A PROMINENT GRIFFIN ASKS IF DISCARDS CONTINUE AS THE HEAT GETS WORSE
AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO LEARN SOMETHING OF THE CHAPEI SHOOTING
THE SWIMMING POOLS ARE IN OPERATION
SUBMERGE, BILL SUBMERGE!
PADLOCKED DOORS ARE STILL AFFECTED BY CERTAIN BANKS
GONE DOLLAR NOTE
TISDALE

Final Training for Rowing Regatta

It has now been definitely decided that the Rowing Club Regatta next Sunday will be held on the Pootung side of the river, almost opposite Pagoda Creek. The program of events is as follows:—

9 a.m. sharp. Launches and houseboats leave the Nanking Road Jetty.

11.15 a.m. Hong Fours.

12 noon. Griffins' Pairs. Tiffin Interval.

2.30 p.m. Start Yacht Race.

3 p.m. S.V.C. and Fire Brigade Fours.

3.30 p.m. Start motor boat race. Tea interval and finish of yacht and motor boat races.

4.30 p.m. Eights.

5 p.m. Launches towing houseboats leave for Shanghai.

Certain changes have been made in the composition of the Jiangdaw Eight: thus Lancaster (6) is now rowing No. 3, Brodie (3) goes to 4, and Lunt (4) to 6.

The crew has improved greatly during the past week, the boat being now much steadier. This eight had three long rows during the interval since our representative commented on them, and expect to go out together every day this week.

The crew is now made up as follows and this will very likely be the order for the race.

Bow P. C. Mansfield.
2. T. W. R. Wilson.
3. P. M. Lancaster.
4. N. C. Brodie.
5. W. J. Gande.
6. C. P. Lunt.
7. W. J. Brown.
Stroke H. N. Olsen.
Mr. H. F. Landers will be coxswain

The American Eight is still playing in hard luck as one of its members continues ill and another departs from Shanghai tomorrow. However there are two candidates for the vacant positions. The chances are therefore that there will be three eights in the regatta.

The American Co., S.V.C., four is getting into good form. Pennywitt, Sauer, Ericson comprising the crew have been doing conscientious training during the week and unless there is a considerable reverse in form, should have this race well in hand.

The British crew is making good progress in its training, and has the great advantage of Mr. Duncan M. Graham's coaching.

All the other crews for the various races are gradually approaching first class form, but as yet it is hard to make any predictions as to their comparative showing in the regatta.

Mr. E. Strassman having resigned the honorary secretaryship, Mr. Neil C. Brodie has taken over his work.

Public School Girls' Sports

The third athletic meeting of the Public School for Girls, which was postponed from last week, owing to the rain, after some of the events had been run off, was concluded during the week.

Miss M. Farquharson gained the greatest number of points, but the 100 yards championship of the school went to Miss P. Foox, who did it in 16 seconds. The following is the full list of prize-winners:—

220 Yards Run. 1st Miss M. Farquharson, 2nd Miss O. Remedios.

Spoon and Potato Race. 1st Miss F. Madar, 2nd Miss M. Kabelitz, 3rd Miss J. Davey, 4th Miss B. Smith.

100 Yards, Upper House. 1st Miss A. Remedios.

100 Yards, Middle House. 1st Miss P. Foox, 2nd Miss M. Farquharson.

100 Yards, Lower House. 1st Miss G. Pearson, 2nd Miss D. Pearson, 3rd Miss L. Focken.

75 Yards, Lower School. 1st Miss R. Simon, 2nd Miss R. Wood, 3rd Miss R. Morgan, 4th Miss H. Madar.

100 Yards School Championship. 1st Miss P. Foox.

Half Mile Walking Race. 1st Miss A. Jensen, 2nd Miss F. Madar.

Long Jump. 1st Miss B. Smith.

Sack Race. 1st Miss M. Kabelitz, 2nd Miss M. Farquharson, 3rd Miss O. Remedios, 4th Miss V. Dierks.

Obstacle Race. 1st Miss R. Solomon, 2nd Miss A. Moses.

Relay Race. Won by "C" Team, consisting of Misses A. Remedios, M. Farquharson, J. Davey, and M. Foox.

Thread and Needle Race. 1st Misses M. Kabelitz and M. Farquharson, 2nd Misses J. Davey and A. Soyka.

Potato Race. 1st Miss A. Remedios, 2nd Miss E. Swenson, 3rd Miss M. Kabelitz.

75 Yards for Form VI. 1st Miss A. Remedios.

Three Legged Race. 1st Misses D. Pearson and E. Cock, 2nd Misses F. Madar and A. Remedios.

Running and Skipping under 13. 1st Miss E. Belyea, 2nd Miss D. Pearson, 3rd Miss J. Farquharson.

Old Girls Race. 1st Miss S. Johanson.

Tug-of-War. Won by "B" Team, consisting of the Misses F. Lee, E. Swenson, A. Mackintosh, E. Day, W. Pearson, A. Soyka, J. Wegener, L. Foox, G. Pearson, and G. Cohen.

Consolation Race. 1st K. Thomas, 2nd L. Beesley.

Winner of the Grand Aggregate, Miss M. Farquharson.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March, "Marche des Automobiles" Gauwin
2.—Overture, "La Dame Blanche" Boieldieu
3.—Waltz, "The Choristers" ...Phelps
4.—Selection, "Folk Songs of Italy" Rampezotti
5.—(a) Serenade "My Girl"
(b) Scotch Diversion ....Douglas
6.—Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

SHANGHAI TEAM SWAMP NANKING

Locals Defeat Visiting Ball Players, Getting 24 Runs To Opponents' 14

PITCHER GISH NO PUZZLE

And Neither Was Swan; Hard Hitting the Feature Of Contest

After losing its two first games, the Shanghai baseball team came into its own yesterday. It beat the team from Nanking that came to town with the untarnished glory of eight straight wins. Shanghai discovered Pitcher Gish in the second inning and pounded him and his successor so hard that at the end, the game had degenerated into a shameless orgy of hits and runs.

When the score-keeper (who was none other than Mr. Barnes Moss) wiped the perspiration out of his eyes and dipped his smoking pencil into the water-bucket, he figured up the result. The following was the astounding score:

Shanghai 24; Nanking 14.

The score keeper has since threatened to tender his resignation unless he is given an adding machine for the next match.

They took Gish out of the box and installed Howe in hopes of stopping the drive. But by this time the Big Town boys were seeing red and they kept slamming out the monotonous tally of hits, home-runs and singles.

Shanghai started off as though there was going to be another defeat. Swan was tossing 'em and Roberts was taking them. Nanking got one in the first and two in the second.

There was a distinct change in the last half of the second inning. Shanghai pounded out 5 runs, which was doing pretty good—but they did even better in the fourth. In that fatal section Swan's home run was the rousing feature but it didn't start things.

There was one out when Hadley got his base on balls. Morris knocked a safe little single to right and Hadley loped to third. Mead singled and Hadley scored amid loud and prolonged applause. With this good example before him, Roberts lifted a safe one over the infield bringing in Morris. Pott got to first on a single, filling the bases, when along came Mr. Swan. There was a terrible crush and the ball sailed beyond the second line of defense. By this mighty swat Swan cleaned up the bases and came home himself.

Something ought to be said about the playing of Mr. Walker, so we will say it. As usual he played a star game—but yesterday it was a little stellar than ever. Out of seven times up he got four runs and five hits. And he fielded everything perfectly. Dadisman also got a home run for Nanking and Howe did mighty well with his three base hit and two singles.

Shanghai got 16 runs off Gish and 8 from his successor. Swan allowed 7 runs and a like number were secured from Bower who was put into the box for Shanghai in the sixth. The score follows:

Shanghai ... 0 5 1 6 0 7 4 1 x=24
Nanking .... 1 2 1 1 2 3 0 3 1=14

Shanghai

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Walker, 3b.	7	4	5	4	4	0
Holliday, s.s.	6	3	4	1	3	2
Rasmussen, 1b.	7	2	4	8	1	1
Bower, p.	3	2	0	0	0	0
Hadley, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Morris, l.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Mead, c.f.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Roberts, c.	6	2	3	6	1	2
Pott, 2b.	2	3	2	4	2	1
Hykes, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Swan, p.	6	2	3	1	3	0
Total	46	24	25	27	14	6

Nanking

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Johnnaber, 2b.	6	2	2	4	0	1
Howe, p.	5	1	3	1	3	1
Merritt, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	1
Dadisman, c.	6	2	2	4	3	0
Woods, s.s.	5	1	1	0	2	0
Han, 3rd	4	2	0	3	1	1
Day, c.f.	3	3	1	1	1	1
Price, r.f.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Gish, p.	4	1	1	2	2	1
Total	42	14	13	24	12	6

A Practice Game

Before the Shanghai-Nanking game, the regulars of the Brooklyn played the Yannigans. Hunter was pitching for the latter. The game was to have gone seven innings but it ended in the fifth with the regulars 7 to the Yannigans' 0.

The Brooklyns will play a mixed team from other ships re-inforced by Shanghai men this afternoon.

Big League Baseball

Standings of May 6

National League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
Boston	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	8	6	.591
Chicago	9	7	.563
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Pittsburg	7	10	.412
New York	2	11	.154

American League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Washington	11	6	.647
Cleveland	12	7	.632
New York	9	8	.529
Boston	10	9	.526
Chicago	10	11	.476
Detroit	9	10	.474
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	5	12	.294

International League

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	6	1	.857
Richmond	6	3	.750
Providence	5	2	.714
Baltimore	6	4	.600
Montreal	4	4	.500
Buffalo	3	6	.333
Toronto	1	6	.143
Rochester	1	7	.125

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending June 10.

Tuesday 6th. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Saturday 10th. Troop parade at Headquarters 2.30 p.m. Swimming Instruction.

Orderlies for the week:—A. S. M. Etheridge, Wolf and Bear patrols, Second Focken, Bugler.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School. Thursday 8th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 8th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Wednesday 7th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

NOTICE

Badges:—The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—

Naturalist:—Patrol Leader Tippin, Scout Stanley.

Cooks:—Patrol Leader Tippin, Scouts J. Brown and A. Jenssen.

Pathfinder:—Second Focken.

Laundryman:—Second Thomson.

2nd Class:—Scout Johns.

I. D. MACDONALD,
for Scoutmaster.

TENNIS TOMORROW

A tennis championship match will be played at 4.30 tomorrow afternoon at the Cercle Sportiff between Messrs. McEachran and Humphreys and Messrs. Ollerdessen and Pott.

S.C.C. v. Public School Old Boys

A tennis match has been arranged for Wednesday, 7th inst. Play to commence at 5.15 p.m.

The following couples will represent the S.C.C.:—

G. A. Thompson and A. H. Leslie.
R. Grimshaw and E. O. Cumming.
D. Campbell and H. G. Mancell.
A. J. Daniels and W. J. Monk.
Reserve:—B. L. Cheetham.

LAWN BOWLS TODAY

The Junior Golf Club will play the Yangtszepoo L. B. C. a match at lawn bowls this afternoon at Hongkew Park. The game starts at 3 o'clock. The teams will be, Golf Club:

Rink No. 1	Rink No. 3
A. E. Hayward	G. H. Hall
H. E. S. Pickering	W. R. Kinipple
J. Ross Young	T. Spring
D. McAllister (skip)	G. B. Stormes
Rink No. 2	**Rink No. 4**
P. W. Ephgrave	M. B. Anderson
W. Davies	T. Murray
A. McIntosh	J. Anderson
A. Taylor (skip)	B. Anderton

Reserves—J. Adams, A. Allen, W. S. Campbell, A. G. Elder and C. Richards.

The following will represent the Yangtszepoo Club:—

Rink No. 1	Rink No. 3
A. A. Malcolm	R. C. Aitkenhead
(skip)	(skip)
F. Ferrier	A. McCallum
T. McCreath	T. Puncheon
J. Ross	F. Lloyd
Rink No. 2	**Rink No. 4**
G. McMurdo	J. Burnside
(skip)	(skip)
J. Dorrance	J. Shaw
G. Johnston	W. T. Bissett
S. Rosario	J. Adam

Reserves:—A. Allan, G. B. V. Miller, J. McPherson, G. Bloom and A. McGregor.

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Lawn Bowls

The Rest-of-the-Club took the Committee's team into camp yesterday afternoon by a handy margin. Mr. Wheen's team also succeeded in securing victory. The following are the scores.

Committee	Rest of Club
Rink No. 1	
L. Evans (skip)	C. W. Porter (skip)
S. Hammond	A. Taylor
A. N. Warrack	C. E. Pearson
W. N. C. Allen	F. L. Marshall
14	21
Rink No. 2	
G. L. Campbell (skip)	J. Ross Young (skip)
H. B. Stewart	E. Hunter
A. G. Stephen	J. P. Lowe
C. M.Bain	J. Valentine
18	11
Rink No. 3	
O. Crewe-Read (skip)	J. C. Macdougall (skip)
J. C. Thomson	J. J. Sheridan
D .MacDonald	R. A. Lawson
J. T. Disselduff	D. Mennie
13	31
Rink No. 4	
G. H. Phillips (skip)	A. Gray (skip)
A. Samson	W. Gater
D. MacGregor	G. Dunlop
D. M. Graham	E. Payne
18	22

Wheen's v. Wingrove's Team

Mr. Wheen's team	Mr. Wingrove's team
Rink No. 5	
E. Wheen (skip)	G. R. Wingrove (skip)
J. A. Smallbones	W. Dutton
A. G. Mossop	J. Quin
W. J. Gande	W. A. Ogden
19	13
Rink No. 6	
J. Park (skip)	R. Simmons (skip)
C. J. Head	J. Naylor
E. M. Read	C. W. Marshall
S. Hunting	W. A. Farley
14	20
Rink No. 7	
W. J. Vine (skip)	E. C. Emmett (skip)
J. Frost	F. A. Sampson
A. T. Wignall	E. M. Ross
Dr. J. W. Ross	H. W. Daldy
15	17
Rink No. 8	
F. Large (skip)	J. Scotson (skip)
A. W. Dewhurst	H. Browett
D. H. Cooke	Rev. W. H. Rees
F. B. Walker	P. Fenwick
26	15

Kiangwan Track Records Broken

(Continued from Page 1)

to be displaced at the turn by Wynona, who won comfortably by two lengths, Anticipation, another four lengths off, just holding its place from a close pack. Time 2.05.

Pari-mutuel, to win $12.10. Places, 1st $5.70, 2nd $7.30, 3rd $6.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 364, 2nd 331, 3rd 260.

3.—The Littleport Plate. Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs. Any Champion or Derby winners, 10 lbs. extra.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Onden's skew Taishyo, Mr. F. R. Vida	151—1
Mr. Peacock's grey The Buzzard, Mr. W. Hill	148—2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	155—3

Also ran:—Battle Dawn (Mr. N. W. Hickling), Railway (Mr. J. Liou), Monarchism (Mr. H. F. Hu), House Boy, late Realization (Mr. C. T. Chu), Automaton (Mr. I. Ezra), Foreman (Mr. T. U. Yih).

House Boy played its old game of running right away, but was caught at the Bungalow, with no more racing in it. The outsider Taishyo then took command and never lost it, Mr. Vida doing the hat trick, winning by three lengths. Buzzard, seemingly shut right out, came through at the stands and beat Sir Lamerock a neck. Time 2.38 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $49.10. Places, 1st $8.60, 2nd $7.40, 3rd $5.80.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 400, 2nd 70, 3rd 28.

4.—The Novices Steeplechase. Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies that have never won a Steeplechase. Weight 155 lbs. Jockeys who have not won a Steeplechase allowed 10 lbs.—About 2 miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's dun Amasis, late Liberty Dahlia, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	156—1
Mr. H. W. Kent's grey Larrikin, late Auction, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—2
Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Rubicon, Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon	146—3

Also ran:—The Fly Bird (Mr. V. H. Lanning), Fairplay (Mr. J. J. de Souza), The Clerk (Mr. J. A. Brand), Netherland (Mr. E. Schoch), Farthing Damages (Mr. I. Ezra).

An uninteresting race, with a close finish, but Amasis evidently had plenty in hand, for it jumped out to a two lengths win from Larrikin, Rubicon beaten the same.

Pari-mutuel, to win $21.90. Places, 1st $9.20, 2nd $9.40, 3rd $21.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 7, 2nd 54, 3rd 245.

5.—The Gymkhana Derby. Value $1,500. 2nd Pony $300. 3rd Pony $100, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies being Griffins of the year 1916 and the bona fide property of Members of the International Recreation Club. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of Kiangwan, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Hongkong Derby and/or Champions, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Non-Winners allowed 5 lbs.—1½ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Meguro's grey Banzai, Mr. E. Moller	156—1
Mr. Fay's bay Nirvana, late King Alec, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	155—2
Mr. Elrettus' grey Sentry, Mr. F. R. Vida	150—3

Also ran:—Cranfield (Mr. W. Hill), Tringfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss), Black Diamond (Mr. J. Johnstone), Galloway (Mr. T. L. Hu), Cocos Chief (Mr. J. A. Brand), Paragon (Mr. J. A. Hayes), White Nile (Mr. E. S. B. Rowe), Northland (Mr. J. Liou), Magnetism (Mr. I. Ezra).

Despite its great weight of 174 lbs. Black Diamond made all the running, but there was a big bunch together for the last quarter. Then the outsider Banzai came out, to win a length from Nirvana. Sentry another four lengths away. Time 3.10 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $29. Places, 1st $8; 2nd $3.80; 3rd $7.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 564, 2nd 638, 3rd 640.

6.—The Red Rose Stakes. Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs.—1 mile.

	lbs.
Major Nathan's brown Patriot, Mr. F. R. Vida	155—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' ches Castlefield, Mr. W. Hill	155—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Mamelluke, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	*155—3
Mr. Perchang's grey Monarchism, Mr. H. F. Hu	*142—3

* Dead heat.

Also ran:—Brussels (Mr. A. Jones), Consent (Mr. T. L. Hu), Kachidaki (Mr. T. U. Yih).

Patriot brought back a little of the Shanghai money lost on it, for it ran clear away and even Castlefield could not get closer than four lengths; many. Time 2.3 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $13.50. Places, 1st $5.10, 2nd $5, 3rd $5.20 and $5.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 383, 2nd 651, 3rd 156 and 565.

7.—The Asiatic Stakes. Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have not won a race over 1 mile allowed 5 lbs.—1½ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Elrettus' grey Sandiway, Mr. F. R. Vida	161—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercallzie, Mr. W. Hill	167—3

Also ran:—Paulism (Mr. H. F. Hu), House Boy, late Realization (Mr. C. T. Chu), Driver (Mr. J. Liou).

Sandiway, Wakefield and The Capercallzie, of course, monopolised attention and justified it. The two former came down the straight locked together, but Sandiway always just in front and half a length there in the end; many. Time 3.15.

Pari-mutuel, to win $17.10. Places, all $5.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 464, 2nd 35, 3rd 595.

8.—The Speculation Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For all China Ponies. Winners to be sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100 allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Meguro's grey The Raider, Mr. J. Liou	148—1
Mr. Fay's grey Historic, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	153—2
Mr. C. T. Chu's bay The Nautical Bird, Mr. F. R. Vida	146—3

Also ran:—Gambia (Mr. V. H. Lanning), The Giddy Bird (Mr. S. F. Ma), Borealis (Mr. T. U. Yih), Simple Simon (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Ridey Boy (Mr. W. Hill), Alleyway (Mr. C. T. Chu), Automaton (Mr. I. Ezra).

The Raider looked a winner all the way round and passed the judge an easy first, two lengths the best of Historic, who rode The Nautical Bird out in the last furlong; 2 lengths. Time 2.40.

Pari-mutuel, to win $21.70. Places, 1st $6.90, 2nd $7.[illegible] 3rd $6.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 243, 2nd 164, 3rd 8.

Winner sold to the Z. L. stable for $325.

9.—The Park Plate. Value $300. 2nd Pony $50. 3rd Pony $25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have started in a flat race at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs.—7 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. W. Hill	158—1
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes	153—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's bay Neptune, Mr. J. Johnstone	152—3

Also ran:—Gros Papa (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Brussels (Mr. A. Jones), Peter Pieman (Mr. T. L. Hu), Swanee (Mr. A. J. P. Heard), Loofield (Mr. I. Ezra).

Homefield was not pressed much to win by a length; a neck. Time 1.47.

Pari-mutuel, to win $22. Places, 1st $7.90, 2nd $9.20, 3rd $13.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 436, 2nd 356, 3rd 593.

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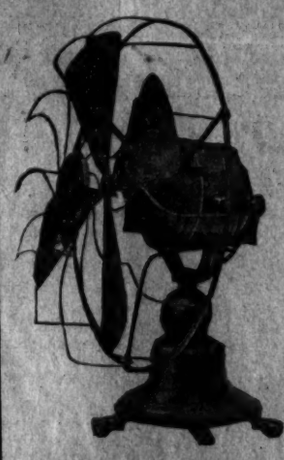

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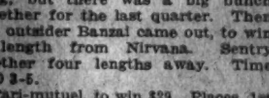

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